MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,455 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942 Price 15 Sen

Mariveles Stronghold Taken; Landing Made on Cebu Island

GLOOM GRIPS BRITISH CAPITAL AS NEWS OF POLITICAL, NAVAL DEFEATS POUR IN FROM INDIA

Sir Stafford Cripps To Leave for Home Today

TALKS BREAK DOWN

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—A lamentable atmosphere prevails in London upon almost simultaneous receipt of news of political reverses in the breakdown of the British-Indian negotiations and the naval defeat in the Bay of Bengal, both of which signify the dissolution of the British position in India, according to a London report received here today.

Reuters reports from London that all British quarters deeply regret the rejection of the British compromise plan by the Indian Congress Party, adding that the demand of the leading political faction in India was directly contrary to British policy.

The demand for an Indian national government fully empowered with rights of self-government would, if granted, result in a dictatorial government of the majority party, the British news agency said.

Neither the Muslim League, nor the Indian princes would tolerate such a result. Reuters pointed out, adding that the delegation of power for the defense of India is inconsistent with the actual demands of warfare India now faces.

Meanwhile, the Press Association in London resignedly admits that "it is felt the Indian Congress Party's rejection really reflects not so much disagreement on this one point regarding Indian defense as the determination on the part of the Congress Party to refuse British proposals as a whole."

The news association added that the Indian Congress Party "looks upon itself as the only section of Indian life with the right to speak with authority."

Cripps Admits Failure

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Following the rejection of British proposals by the Indian Congress Party, which has discouraged any further continuation of the talks, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British envoy to India, at his press conference today, announced that he would leave New Delhi for Britain on April 13, according to a Reuters' report received here from New Delhi today.

BBC Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—Never before in history has the British Navy been exposed to so many dangers in so many theaters of war as at the present moment, stated the British Broadcasting Corporation referring to the recent British losses in the Indian Ocean.

The continuance of the British Empire, the BBC broadcast said, depends on the successes in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean where reinforcements must be sent.

However, the broadcast added, neither President Roosevelt nor Premier Churchill seem too confident of coming out victorious in all these theaters of war.

Pointing out the reason for this discouraging state of affairs, the BBC said that the British Navy is spread out over all the oceans of the world instead of being concentrated in a few important places.

In conclusion, the BBC stated that in view of the circumstances, continuous setbacks must be expected in the future.

Muslims Spurn Offer

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The proposals presented by Sir Stafford Cripps have been rejected also by the Indian Muslim League, according to reports received here from Bombay today.

The Indian Muslim League, it is reported, handed to Sir Stafford a reply stating that "The proposals are unacceptable in their present form."

Why New Plan Was Rejected

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The All-India Muslim League, in its resolution rejecting Sir Stafford Cripps' modified plan for Indian defense and independence, maintained that the British compromise plan fundamentally has not embodied any revisions and in its present form the plan cannot be accepted, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

The Muslim League also pointed out that although the British declaration had considered the demands of the League with regard to the independence of the Indian Federation, the actual method for its attainment was decidedly negative in character.

In all probability, it was believed, the separate powers for the Muslim League embodied in the British declaration was but a mere expediency and signified no more than delegation of powers to the various States from time to time.

The present plan, therefore, would have far-reaching consequences on the future fate of the Muslim League and thus, the British declaration in its present form must be rejected, it was said.

To Meet at Allahabad

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The Working Committee of the All-India National Congress Party, at its conference at Allahabad yesterday, decided to call a two-day session of the party at Allahabad on April 29 and 30, when the results of the British-Indian negotiations will be reported to approximately 8,000 party representatives from various sections of India, according to dispatches from New Delhi received here today.

The Working Committee yesterday also decided to hold a meeting at Allahabad on April 28, the day previous to the Congress Party Conference, the report disclosed.

All members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party reportedly have left New Delhi for Allahabad, with the exception of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Party leader.

Congress Plan Said Unjust

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—While trying to vindicate the British plan for Indian independence, Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, in his reply to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee rejecting the modified British plan, declared that a complete revision of British rule in India is practically impossible under the present situation, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

Declaring that the British plan embodied the best possible conditions, Sir Stafford expressed deep regret that the Indian Congress Party had not taken a policy of cooperation.

Sir Stafford added that under the plan the British had offered to delegate to an Indian minister of defense all powers of defense other than those now held by the British commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

The Indian Congress Party's contention that the placing of responsibility of India's defense in the hands of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, who owes duty and responsibility to the Home Government, would imperil the defense of India, is an unjust stand, Sir Stafford asserted.

Refuting the opposition of the Congress Party to the British plan for an Indian national government, Sir Stafford stated that if the demands of the Congress Party are to be met, a complicated revision of India's constitution is necessary.

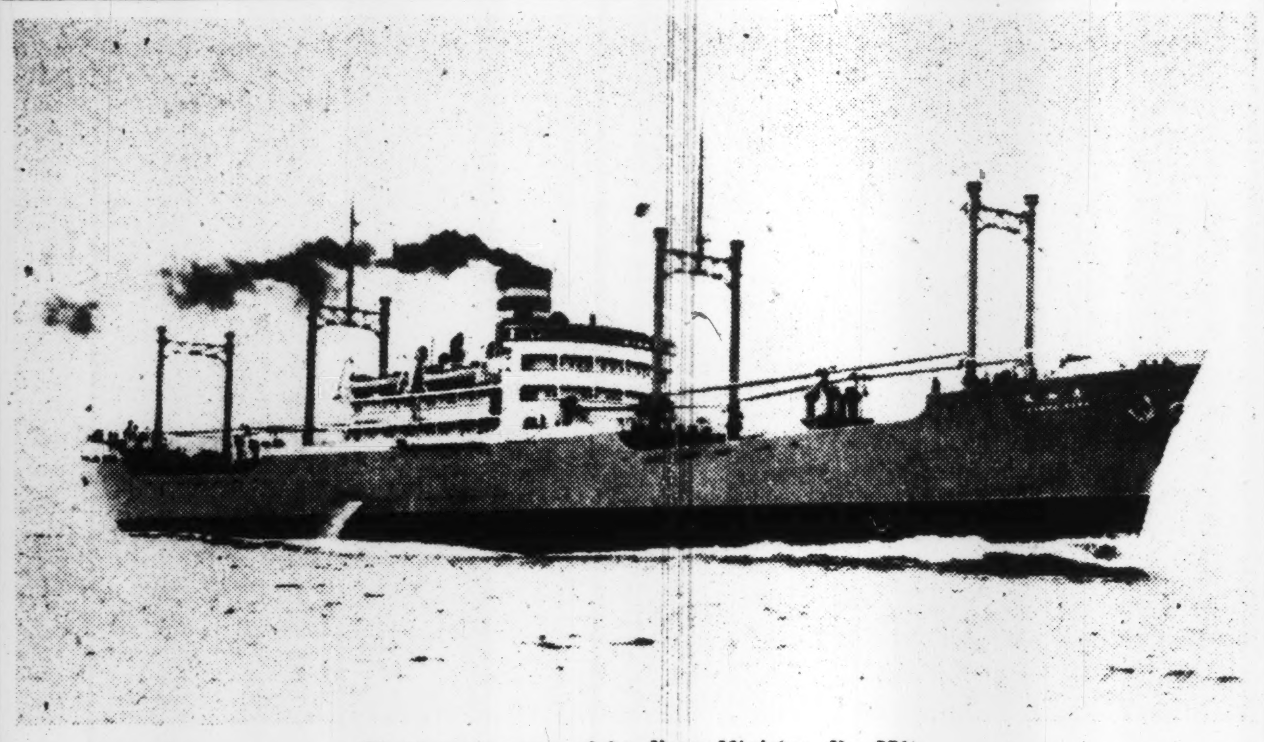
Moreover, an Indian national government as visualized by the Indian Congress Party would, in practice, result in the domination of the minority factions by the majority party, thus jeopardizing the British promise of protection to all minority parties in India, Sir Stafford asserted.

72 Enemy Nationals Sail for Shanghai En Route for Home

Domei

CANTON, April 12.—Fifty-eight British and 14 United States nationals, who will be sent back to their respective countries in accordance with the agreement recently concluded between Japan and enemy countries for the exchange of diplomatic representatives, left here yesterday by steamer for Shanghai. The party included M. S. Myers and A. P. Blunt, former United States and British consuls-general respectively.

Unarmed Steamer Sinks U.S. Submarine



(Photograph censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

OSHIMA REACHES SOFIA, CONFERS WITH KURIHARA

Ambassador to Berlin Touring Southeastern Europe—To Make Athens' Visit

Domei

VICHY, April 11.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Sofia today on his tour of southeastern Europe, and conferred with Tadashi Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, Havas reports from the Bulgarian capital.

Ambassador Kurihara, who also arrived in Sofia today, is scheduled to remain until April 17, while Ambassador Oshima will leave shortly for Athens, where he will spend a few days before returning to Berlin via Sofia.

Ino Leaves for Mie

Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, at 11 a.m. Saturday left from Uji-yamada for Kameyama in the first electoral district of Mie Prefecture, his constituency. Mr. Ino arrived at Uji-yamada at 9:08 a.m. and immediately visited the Grand Shrines at Ise.

Totally Unarmed Japanese Steamer Rams And Sinks American Under-Surface Craft

The indomitable courage of the Japanese seamen, whether they are on board a fully-armed warship or an unarmed merchant vessel, shows no change whatever the circumstances, and fully reflects the unconquerable fighting spirit of the Japanese race.

The remarkable achievement of the Nagasaki Maru, which, single-handed, captured the American steamer President Harrison, in the China Sea at the time of the outbreak of the war, and the unparalleled feat of the Japanese oil-tanker, the Hoyo Maru, which fought and sank an enemy submarine off the coast of New Britain on March 31, are eloquent testimonies of the redoubtable fighting spirit of the Japanese seamen.

But as though these were not enough, there comes another report, from a certain base in the South on April 2, of a still more remarkable achievement, wherein a totally unarmed Japanese steamer, the Shinho Maru, on being attacked by an enemy submarine, adopted "human bullet" tactics, and rammed the submarine, smashing its periscope and sending it to the bottom.

The 6,500-ton Japanese vessel was returning to Japan. The sun had gone down, but it was still light. The time was 6 p.m. (Japan time).

The propeller of the Shinho Maru churned the blue waters, and the ship cut steadily through the waves. It had accomplished its mission, and the crew were light-hearted with the joy that comes from the knowledge of a work well done, and from the anticipation of being back in their beloved land again.

Suddenly a shrill cry rent the stillness of the evening air, and caused all eyes to turn aloft where the look-out was outlined against the slowly-darkening sky, pointing with rigid arm at an object some distance to port.

"Submarine!" The cry of the look-out instantly galvanized the whole crew into action.

The submarine was slowly cruising about 1,500 meters to port. Was it a friend or foe?

The submarine drew nearer, and the watchers saw that it was an American vessel.

The Shinho Maru was entirely unarmed. If the submarine attacked the ship it would fall an easy prey to its torpedoes. The seamen ground their teeth in rage as they glared helplessly at the approaching sea-raider.

Suddenly a quiver shook the whole ship, and the Shinho Maru heeled over to port, its prow now pointing straight at the submarine. The helmsman, who had guessed that the undersea craft belonged to the enemy before it was near enough to be clearly distinguishable, had changed the course of the ship, acting solely on his own discretion!

The Shinho Maru was now churning through the waters heading straight for the enemy submarine.

"Full steam ahead!" The order was relayed down to the engine room and the stokers, ignorant of the danger that menaced the ship, worked their shovels with redoubled energy, their muscles rippling under their glistening, sweating skins.

On the bridge, the Captain stood with tightly compressed lips, watching with alert eyes the sinister shape of the enemy submarine. He was off duty when the submarine had been sighted but immediately took over command the minute he was informed of what was happening. He knew there was no other course open than to ram that menacing sea-raider, and he praised the action of the helmsman. The fighting spirit of the Yamato race was roused. Even the ship itself appeared to be possessed of this spirit, for it seemed to be straining forward, like a greyhound on its leash, impatient of the restrictions placed on its speed by the surrounding waters.

The submarine loomed closer. Suddenly a flash of blue shot out from below the hull of the submarine as it discharged its torpedo, and a streak of white foam appeared on the surface of the sea as the deadly missile sped through the water straight for the Shinho Maru.

The Shinho Maru seemed alive as it veered sharply to starboard. There was a moment of tense suspense. The crew held their breath.

The torpedo missed its mark, and hurtled on behind the ship. The first danger was past.

Perceiving that its initial attack had borne no fruit, the submarine

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CRIPPS' MISSION FAILS—ENVOY TO LEAVE DELHI TODAY

SAIGON, April 12.—Broadcasting over the Delhi radio on Saturday night, Sir Stafford Cripps admitted that his negotiations with the Indians had ended in a complete failure, and that he had decided to leave for London on Monday. Cripps declared that he had advised the British Government to withdraw its proposals because the Indians had flatly rejected the War Cabinet's plans.

From New Delhi it was learned that Premier Winston Churchill, on receiving word of the failure of the Cripps' mission, consoled Sir Stafford by saying that he had done everything within human power, although Great Britain's hopes had not been fulfilled.

Meanwhile, the London Evening News admitted that the complete breakdown of the Indian negotiations was a great disappointment to the United Nations.

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENTS

LISBON, April 11.—Reports reaching here from Washington revealed that during the White House press conference on Saturday, President Roosevelt answered in the negative when questioned whether he had received any further news from Bataan.

President Roosevelt was also reticent concerning the missions of Colonel Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's personal representative to India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, stating that he had nothing to add concerning Indian problems, the report said.

LONDON PRESS QUESTIONS BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY

LISBON, April 11.—Following the admission by the Admiralty that the heavy cruisers, Dorsetshire and Cornwall, as well as the aircraft carrier, Hermes, had been sunk by the Japanese in the Bay of Bengal, the London press today questioned the soundness of British naval strategy.

"Something must be done," The Times writes, "Conviction has been growing in Britain that something is wrong with the coordination of the three services, which demands the establishment of a combined general staff to advise the War Office and the War Cabinet."

The News Chronicle declared that continuous naval losses call for an urgent reconsideration of Britain's naval direction at the top.

American Officials Admit Successful Japanese Operation

ENEMY MOPPED UP

Domei

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 11.—Landing operations on the island of Cebu were successfully carried out yesterday morning by Japanese naval units operating in the Philippines.

Located to the north of Mindanao Island, the island of Cebu forms a key strategic point in the southern part of the Philippines.

Crack units of the Japanese bluejackets, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, stormed Cebu Bay and succeeded in landing there. Without losing time, they began mopping-up operations in the city of Cebu. The Japanese rapidly are expanding their operations.

As the enemy set fire to vessels in the bay and oil tanks and other establishments on the land, smoke and flames blanketed the harbor and city.

Meantime, other units of the Japanese Naval Landing Party successfully landed the same morning on Barili, a key city on the western coast of the island, as well as on Argao, a city 65 kilometers south of Cebu City.

U.S. Admits Landing

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The successful Japanese landing on Cebu Island in the Philippines was admitted in an official communique of the United States War Department today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Washington.

The communique said that the Japanese Forces, under cover of heavy artillery fire from Japanese warships and bombardment by Japanese planes, effected the landing despite resistance by American-Filipino forces.

Transshipment Center

Cebu is the capital of Cebu Province on the island of the same name, 392 miles from Manila. Its population is more than 70,000 and is the second largest city and trade center of the Philippines. Cebu is the point of trans-shipment for the islands of Samar, Leyte, Bohol, and the northern coast of Mindanao, almost as far as Zamboanga. It is the center of the sun-dried copra industry, and the Manila hemp trade.

Filipinos Maltreated

Inhuman and brutal treatment of Filipino troops on the Bataan Peninsula by American officers was revealed by a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, who returned to Tokyo on Saturday from the Bataan front, reports Domei.

Cruel treatment of the Filipinos has been intensified since the Japanese Forces launched their general offensive against the enemy on the Bataan Peninsula on April 3, and many of them are now starving to death, the officer said.

According to Filipino war prisoners, almost simultaneously with the beginning of the general offensive, the American High Command stopped supplying provisions to Filipino officers and men on the first front line, he said.

The Americans then increased their guard over the Filipinos and shot down any who attempted to retreat after failing to stem the Japanese advance. As a result, more Filipino officers and men were either killed by the Americans or died from hunger than were killed in action from Japanese bullets, the staff officer stated.

With the military campaign on the Bataan Peninsula developing decisively in our favor since the beginning of the general offensive, complete occupation of the peninsula is now but a matter of hours, the officer declared.

Loss of Perch Admitted

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The United States Navy Department today announced the loss of the submarine

(Continued on Page 2)

Argentina, Chile To Adhere Closely To Neutral Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The neutrality policy of Argentina and Chile remains unchanged declared Dr. Ruiz Enrique Guinazu, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with press representatives shortly after his return there from Chile. He expressed gratitude over the cordial reception he received while in Chile, where he was present when the new president took over his tenure of office, and reiterated the friendly relations between the two countries.

JAPANESE RESTORE OIL WELLS IN SOUTH

Efficient Civilian Engineers Speed Up Construction of Refineries

Efficient civilian engineers with the cooperation and assistance of the Japanese Army are slowly, steadily and successfully carrying out the huge task of reconstructing oil wells and refineries in the Japanese occupied areas in the Southern Pacific, according to Japanese military officers who returned recently from an inspection tour of the southern regions.

The civilian engineers, they said, are living the same life as the soldiers and in carrying out the great task imposed upon them, they are enduring countless hardships under the terrific heat of the tropical sun.

They are completely absorbed in the vital task of sending every drop of oil to their home country, and the words "service through oil" is their motto and is constantly on their lips, the officers stated.

Wells Producing Again

One by one, they continued the burning wells gushing forth columns of smoke are being extinguished, leaving a heap of black mass in the neighborhood only to issue forth spouts of crude oil again.

In putting out the fires, casualties have occurred, but as soon as their injuries healed they soon joined the "oil drilling corps" and were actively participating in the important task.

Due to the lack of machinery various inconveniencies have been experienced, but parts from other machines have been patched together to build pumps and shafts, while automobile motors are being temporarily used to operate the pumps, the officers said.

Natives Surprised

Hithertofore under British and Dutch rule, they continued, the actual work has been left in the hands of the natives, so the people in the neighborhood of the wells are pleasantly surprised to see the Japanese taking the actual work into their own hands.

Although the destruction of the wells by the fleeing enemy troops was well prepared, the Japanese reconstruction work has been heading smoothly, they concluded.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES CAIRO FOR ARAB CAPITAL

State Department Order Shows America's Growing Interest in Country South of Iraq

Domei

ANKARA, April 11.—Alexander Kirk, United States Minister to Egypt, who had been ordered to represent his country also in Saudi Arabia, left Cairo today for Hedjas in order to present his credentials to King Ibn Saud, it is reported from Cairo.

Political circles in Cairo attached considerable importance to the United States envoy's mission because this visit reveals the growing interest of the United States in Arabian problems, the report added.

U.S. Admits Sinkings

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two American merchantmen of medium-size have been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Strong Aerial Units Bomb Corregidor Island

ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 11.—Mariveles, the last American-Filipino base in Bataan Peninsula, fell into Japanese hands at 9 p.m. Thursday, when the Japanese vanguard hoisted Rising Sun Flags atop buildings in the port-city.

The Japanese Forces entered Mariveles, after a hot pursuit of retreating enemy troops on the Bataan military-road, along the eastern coast of Bataan.

Japanese soldiers here have been busy disarming American-Filipino soldiers who have been surrendering in large groups.

Several medium-sized transports and launches in Mariveles harbor were seized by the Japanese Forces. Two wharfs also were left undamaged, as the enemy had had no time to carry out "scorched-earth" tactics.

Meanwhile, the Bataan military road is thronged by Filipino refugees returning to their homes.

Corregidor Bombed

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, April 12.—A large formation of Japanese bombers about 1 p.m. yesterday mass-raided Corregidor, releasing large bombs on important military installations of the enemy.

In earlier attacks yesterday morning, both Japanese army and naval aircraft carried out raids on the enemy island stronghold, pounding barracks, anti-aircraft batteries and other military facilities.

Enemy anti-aircraft fire, which was intensive on April 9 and 10, was only perfunctory when the Japanese air units appeared over Corregidor yesterday morning, further weakened after 10 a.m. and practically ceased about 3 p.m. today.

Enfilade Begins

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 10.—With the main body of the 70,000 American-Filipino forces completely routed, Japanese heavy artillery positions on the Bataan shore concentrated their fire on Corregidor, opening a withering assault in unison with mass bombing attacks by Japanese army air units on the island fortress.

As the Japanese heavy artillery and bombers pounded away at Corregidor, smoke rose profusely from the battered enemy positions.

Morale Low

Under the repeated onslaughts of the Imperial Land, Air and Sea Forces the enemy in the Bataan Peninsula has lost all control of the air, according to the Kokumin Shimbun.

The fighting spirit of the enemy is almost nil, and the fate in store for them is akin to the fate which faced the British troops in Singapore. They have to surrender, or suffer annihilation.

The American troops have persistently remained in the background, forcing the Filipino soldiers to do all the fighting. In the matter of food, the Americans have been treating themselves to the best fare, but already their stock of food is running low. The Filipino soldiers at the front have scarcely anything to eat. Many of them have fallen from lack of nutriment, and sickness is rampant among the front line soldiers. All the enemy bases of the enemy in the Bataan area are full of sick men. By this ruthless treatment of the native soldiers the Americans have again showed themselves to be mere brutes who deserve no mercy.

Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the American Commander-in-Chief, has fled to the Corregidor Fortress. This may indicate that the Commander is planning to make his last stand in the strongest fort in the Philippines, but it is clear to all observers that defeat is staring the Americans in the face, and the Americans themselves know it.

BASIS FOR BUILDING NEWER ASIA PROBED

Economic Solidarity in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Stressed

While there is nothing wrong in advocating "Asia for the Asiatics," all attempts to drive the white people out of Asia, which may lead to racial strife between the white people and the colored races, "must be avoided at all cost," Baron Kishichi Okura, member of the House of Peers, declared in an article contributed to the April issue of the Gaiko Hyoron, or Diplomatic Review, states Domei.

Contrary to recent Anglo-American malicious propaganda that Japan is leading a racial war against the whites, Baron Okura, in his outline of the political principles of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says that without racial color or prejudice, all people should be welcomed into the Co-Prosperity Sphere, inasmuch as they are willing to cooperate with the cause of common prosperity.

Declaring that within the brief period of less than three months and a half since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, Japan accomplished historic marvels which would have taken a century for others to do, and that the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now has practically been laid, Baron Okura writes inter alia:

"The aims of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are the fundamental issue in the political construction of the common prosperity sphere, for the guiding principles and all the political works are hinged on the aims. Needless to say, the aims of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lie in the realization of a permanent peace in East Asia with the ultimate object of establishing a lasting peace in the world. Precisely, the aims of construction of the co-prosperity edifice may be defined into the following 5 points:

Five Points

"1. Independence and prosperity of Asiatic races.

"That loose racial self-determination does no good to either the races or the world as a whole was clearly established by the failure of the Wilsonian plan, but it is self-evident that the security of independence of all races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere is beneficial both to each and every race, as well as to the orbit as a whole. It is, therefore, the duty of Japan to educate all races not yet qualified for immediate independence so that they can achieve independence as speedily as possible, instead of trying to checkmate their independence as Britain and the United States have done to their protectorates.

"2. Common defense of Greater East Asia.

"What is most important for the family of nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is common defense of the orbit against invasion by another nation or a group of nations, and it is only natural that Japan should bear chiefly the burden of this responsibility with other countries acting as granaries or arsenals for Japan.

"3. Economic Solidarity of Greater East Asia.

"Needless to say, all nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be so organized as to achieve mutual existence and prosperity, and we cannot dare to see a state of affairs such as in which Britain alone prospered at the expense of its colonies, for one of the principal aims of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to enable all races within the orbit to have their place in the sun.

"4. Promotion of Greater East Asia Culture.

"All the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have had their own brilliant culture, but with the inflow of Western civilization, Oriental culture has been obscured. History tells us that culture is the symbol of the prosperity of a nation, and for this reason all possible efforts should be made not only to restore Oriental culture but also to promote it and even to create new culture for the whole of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"5. Formation of Oriental Thought.

"In contrast to the scientific civilization of the West, the Orient had been renowned for its spiritual civilization, but with the onward wave of material civilization of the West the Oriental spiritual civilization has been very much affected, and for this reason we must form a new Oriental thought on a sound and healthy basis."

Principle of Hakko Ichiu

Baron Okura adds that "the guiding principles of the political work for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based upon the above aims should be as follows:

"1. To comply with the spirit of Hakko Ichiu or the spirit of universal brotherhood, the principle of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

"2. To build up Asia for the Asiatics, embracing all Western nationals who are willing to collaborate with the Co-Prosperity Sphere so as to avoid the folly of creating strife between colored and white races. There is nothing wrong in advocating 'Asia for the Asiatics,' but any attempt to drive white people out of Asia which is likely to lead to strife between the colored and white races must be avoided at all cost. It is desirable to advocate racial equality at a World Peace Conference which may be held in the future, but we should be careful not to make any discrimination between the whites and the colored races, though we should condemn the injustice of exploitation of one race by another.

"3. To make every effort for the realization of solidarity of all nations and races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the basis of racial equality.

"4. To cultivate the spirit of independence among all the different races within the domain of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"5. To create a large family of nations with Japan as the central figure, within the orbit, so that in the event of an invasion or aggression by a third Power or Powers, the whole family will take up the hatchet to defend the big family under Japan's leadership."

The Past Week in Review

Fighting in the Philippines approached the end as the American forces in the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor appeared on the verge of unconditional surrender. As the vaunted American defenses in that area crumbled before a general assault, Japanese Forces virtually completed mopping-up operations throughout the peninsula. With the capture of Mariveles on the extreme southern tip of Bataan, the fall of the famed island fortress of Corregidor now seems to be a mere matter of hours.

Taking advantage of the peculiarly advantageous topography and highly prepared defenses of Bataan and Corregidor, the American forces, whose fate was sealed with the fall of Manila some months ago, had managed to postpone their day of reckoning while the major Japanese Units proceeded with more important campaigns elsewhere. Returning to a determined attack on April 3, however, the Japanese Army smashed its way to a decisive victory in just a little over a week.

The end came soon after the Japanese Army turned the east flank of the American line across Bataan. Troops who skirted the American flank by sea to land behind the enemy positions contributed to the rout. The Japanese then pushed quickly down the entire peninsula to confront the enemy with a choice of complete annihilation or capture.

Although a few American troops attempted another Dunkirk evacuation to Corregidor, the move is proving useless as the fortifications there have been smashed by Japanese bombardment. The Filipino troops, held to the front line by machine-gun executions by American desertion prevention squads, suffered the heaviest casualties. Both American and Filipino captives seemed to be suffering intensely from nervous shock as the result of the terrific Japanese assault, although their stock of ammunition still appeared ample and their rations not yet exhausted.

Despite impossible promises of forthcoming aid from the United States, American leaders weeks ago obviously planned to jettison the Philippines as soon as their cause appeared hopeless. The desertion of General Douglas MacArthur to Australia and the flight of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre left no doubt for some time as to what the outcome would be.

The clearing out of the high ranking Americans and the capture of the remainder has removed the last obstacle to the advance of the Filipinos in cooperation with Japan to their historic goal of an independent national destiny, was the general comment.

The Japanese Navy stormed into the Bay of Bengal last week in a smashing demonstration of the vulnerability of Britain's Indian defenses. Early reports indicated only an air raid on the naval base at Colombo in Ceylon, but by the end of the week it gradually became known that Japanese naval surface and air units operating over a wide area along the eastern coast of India had scored extensive and sensational victories.

In the first two days of fighting, the Japanese sank two British heavy cruisers, namely, the Cornwall (10,000 tons) and another believed at first to have been of the London class but later verified as the Dorsetshire (9,975 tons), sank 21 ships aggregating about 140,000 tons and wrecked 23 others aggregating 120,000 tons, shot down 60 enemy planes, and destroyed several hangars and important shore facilities.

On the fourth day of operations, the Japanese attacked the naval base at Trincomali in Ceylon and added to their bag the prized aircraft carrier Hermes (10,850 tons) formerly long stationed in China waters, the second class cruisers Birmingham (9,100 tons) and Emerald (7,550 tons), a destroyer, a patrol boat, and six merchant vessels. The second line cruiser Leander (7,270 tons) was also severely damaged while 56 more enemy planes were shot down and four others set afire on the ground along with various ground establishments.

Although Imperial Headquarters' communiques remained vague on this point, foreign press dispatches also told of attacks on the cities of Vizagapatam and Cocanada in Madras Presidency on the Indian mainland.

Japanese losses totaled only 15 planes for the entire week's adventure.

Navy Spokesman Captain Hideo Hiraide pointed out in Tokyo that the destruction of British sea power could have but one meaning as to the ultimate fate of the British Empire whose very life depends upon control of the seas. No enemy, he declared, could hope to stand up against the Japanese Navy which has shown itself capable of conducting such extensive operations 5,000 miles from its homeland bases.

Indian leaders late last week finally rejected the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps who had sought to force India into deeper embroilment in England's war in return for a vague promise of dominion status after the war. Although rumors ran rife throughout the week as to possibilities of compromise, India finally refused categorically to act as Britain's cat's-paw.

The issue revolved around the question of India's responsibility in the conduct of the war. Britain had sought to make India assume the major burden and responsibility for waging a forlorn-hope campaign against Japan while the English retained control over the command and direction. The Indians held out for the appointment of an Indian to the post of Minister of Defense and also for more specific assurance of an immediate practicable plan leading toward independence.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the British special envoy, offered several concessions during the course of the week but none proved adequate to meet the desires of the Indians. In a sour grapes speech blaming alleged Japanese influence for his failure, Cripps admitted defeat and prepared to sail for home.

Even before the official announcement of failure, Indian leaders revealed their feelings by deserting the scene of the consultations at New Delhi to scatter to their homes. The All-India Muslim League issued its declaration of rejection late Saturday, while the Indian National Congress Party announced a general meeting for April 28-29 at Allahabad where a statement of the reasons for rejecting the British proposals will be drafted.

The Japanese nation on April 8 paid impressive homage to the already almost legendary Nine Naval Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla at a joint funeral under official Navy auspices. Enormous but reverent crowds jammed the line of march of the cortege and ground Hibiya Park in the heart of Tokyo where the services took place.

Modern Japan mingled with the tradition of the ages as naval guards of honor, rifle salutes, dirges by the Navy Band, and speeches by the khaki-clad Premier and gold-braided admirals alternated incongruously with the cadenced incantations of white-robed Shinto priests. High officials and representative citizens packed the especially constructed pavilion. Later the general public also filed through the pavilion to pay their last respects.

In deliberately sacrificing their lives in the submarine attack which pierced the vaunted defenses of Pearl Harbor on the very first day of the present war, these nine young officers and warrant officers, most of them still mere boys, placed themselves securely in Nippon's pantheon of immortal hero-gods. It is the deeds of such heroes as these, say the Japanese, which assure the nation of its never-waning power and everlasting glories.

With a record total of 1,087 aspirants registering their candidacy and with a few more latecomers still expected, Japan's first General Election campaign in five years swung into its second increasingly exciting week.

Although wartime soberness curbed the sensational electioneering stunts which have characterized bygone campaigns, suppressed anticipation tingled the nation as it contemplated what to do at the polls on April 30. Speculation hinged on whether the 452 candidates officially endorsed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council would be sent to the House of Representatives, or whether the electorate would jump over the traces and return a majority of uncertified mavericks.

Among the candidates, present incumbents number 366 of whom 227 have received official recommendation, former members of the Diet number 67, while those with no previous experience total 654.

Phya Phahol, former Premier of Thailand, will visit Japan shortly as head of a mission of congratulations in connection with the Offensive and Defensive Alliance concluded a few months ago between the two countries, the Foreign Office announced last week.

Such notables as Minister of Justice T. Thamrong Navaswet and State Minister Without Portfolio Vai Vanich Pananand will be included in the suite. The latter has already arrived in Tokyo and is reported to have commenced negotiations on economic matters with the Japanese Government.

Japan-Thailand relations, already grown more than cordial politically, received additional encouragement from cultural quarters last week. The Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai of Tokyo, or the Society for International Cultural Relations, announced that it will open an Institute of Japanese Culture at Bangkok. Ken Yanagisawa, former diplomat also distinguished as a poet and essayist, will be its first president.

The Thailand Ministry of Education has started selecting the five men and two women who are to be sent to Japan as exchange students. A group of 12 teachers is to leave shortly for an inspection of educational conditions in Japan, while Prince Varnvaidyakaru Varavarn, prominent member of the Thai-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Conference and son of the Thai Press Association president, together with some others has already started for Japan to pursue advanced studies.

Unarmed Ship Sinks American Submarine

(Continued From Page 1)

attempted to submerge. But it was already too late. The Shinho Maru, hurtling through the waves like a gigantic bullet, was already atop the submarine. The greater part of the raider had submerged, but a portion of the deck and the conning tower was still above the surface.

A dull shock quivered through the ship as it struck the submarine, and a harsh, grating sound reverberated from the steel keel of the ship.

The periscope and the conning tower of the submarine snapped off like match-wood under the impact. It was all over in a moment. When the crew of the Shinho Maru looked back, the submarine had gone down like a stone, leaving a gradually diminishing eddy of bubbles to mark the spot where it had once rode the waves triumphant, a submarine of the United States fleet.

Only five minutes had elapsed since the look-out of the Japanese steamer had discovered the presence of the submarine. When the stokers and the engineers who had been working below deck, ignorant of the drama that had been enacted above them, came rushing out on deck to see what had caused the strange scraping sound they had heard, the Shinho Maru had returned to its original course, and was ploughing steadily through the waves, homeward bound for the Land of the Rising Sun.

CHINESE MOVIE STARS TO VISIT TOKYO SOON

To Promote Friendly Ties With Japan—Will Make Several Pictures

To promote Sino-Japanese friendly relations through motion pictures, a troupe of 50 Chinese movie stars will visit Tokyo in the near future to make several feature pictures in Japan, according to the Hochi on Sunday, reports Domei.

The party includes many popular screen stars of China such as Miss Chen Yu-shang, Miss Chen Yen-yen and Miss Chou Man-hwa. Several noted directors and producers will accompany the party.

The present visit of the Chinese movie stars is sponsored by Nagamasa Kawakita, Vice-President of the newly-organized Union of Motion Picture Corporations in China.

It is reported that Mr. Kawakita strongly holds that the real purpose of Japan should be introduced to the Southern Regions through the medium of motion pictures.

The troupe is scheduled to stay in Japan for about a month and will make a few pictures with leading Japanese movie stars, the Hochi reported.

SOUTH AMERICA TOLD TO BREAK U.S. TIES

Cooperating With Northern Neighbor Dangerous, Warns Nazi Press

Transocean

BERLIN, April 10.—Warning the Latin American countries not to be inveigled by the United States into fighting its wars, and pointing out the dangers that beset those countries which cooperate with the United States, the Berlin paper, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, declared that Nazi submarine raiders are determined to continue their attacks on anti-Axis vessels.

The following is a translation of the article recently appearing in the German paper:

The operations of the German naval forces along the United States coastline and in the Caribbean have opened the eyes of the American public, as well as of the leading American military and political circles as to the surprising and embarrassing possibilities which the war has brought to the United States due to Roosevelt's firm determination to cast the nation into warfare.

U-Boat Ready

Furthermore the predictions of the Fuehrer have been proved; numerous U-boats were under construction, U-boats of a type to which the vast extent of the Atlantic Ocean is no obstacle. As a whole it can be seen that Germany always seems to have an abundance of just those weapons which are to be employed at the required time, be they Stukas, long-distance bombers, parachutes or submarines.

The bombardment of Aruba and Curacao, the torpedoing of two vessels within the harbor of Trinidad, as well as the sinking of ships in that vicinity prove that Washington has not been able to make good its boast of creating an American ocean into which no enemy craft can penetrate through the protective chain of islands formed by the Antilles and Bahamas to Florida.

For years the United States has made preparations to create such a defensive area. In return for outdated destroyers, the United States Government has obtained control of strategic bases on British and Dutch islands which they have occupied without much ado.

U.S. Imperialism

The United States has established a so-called Inter-American plan for the administration of European colonies and possessions in the American Hemisphere, which constitutes nothing but the taking over of French possessions for the purpose of "defense."

Beyond that, Washington has by political threats and economic pressure attempted to obtain permission from the pan-American nations to establish military and naval bases in these countries. This they have achieved with Uruguay, Brazil and Ecuador. There can be no doubt of the value of such bases.

The egoistical aims of the United States clearly reveal themselves under the doctrine of common defense of the Western Hemisphere. The United States in reality is only thinking of its own safety, and the existence of the other American nations, when not directly useful for her own ends, is entirely immaterial.

In a manner similar to Britain, which managed to fight to the last Pole, Frenchman, Jugoslavian and Greek, the United States is now trying to fight to the last Brazilian, Ecuadorian and subjects of other Latin-American States who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the great achievements of American civilization.

Real Aim of Lend-Lease

That is in fact the real motive for the Lend-Lease Aid which the United States accords to everyone who seeks such aid and can furthermore prove that he is fighting for the "common cause of the Democracies."

In this manner Brazil has received confirmation from Washington on the recent conclusion of its Lend-Lease treaty with the United States and has thus been inveigled into performing her duty toward the generous money-lender.

All that, however, has not and will not be able to prevent German naval forces in the direct proximity of the American coastlines from demonstrating how senseless and dangerous Washington's policy can be for the smaller vassal States.

NANKING TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL OVER SHANGHAI

Administrative Body Reorganization Planned to Supervise Business

To strengthen further Government control over business activities in Shanghai, the Finance Department of the National Government of China decided to carry out a fundamental reorganization in its Shanghai administrative office, the Miyako reported from Shanghai Sunday, reports Domei.

The report said that the National Government announced the appointment of Yuan Yu-chuan as new chief of the Shanghai representation.

Concrete and extensive guidance and supervision of business activities in Shanghai are expected to be carried out by the reorganized body, the paper added.

Finn-Vatican Ties Hinted

Negotiations between Finland and the Holy See have been going on for some time with the object of establishing diplomatic relations between Finland and the Vatican, DNB reports from Helsinki Sunday, quoting well-informed circles, according to Domei.

FUKUYOSHI IS APPOINTED

Veteran to Direct Personnel in Akita District

Captain Yasuo Fukuyoshi was appointed chief of the Naval Personnel Affairs Office in the Akita district, it was announced by the Navy at 5 p.m. Saturday, according to Domei.

After being graduated from the Naval Academy, in 1914, he started his naval career and has since occupied many important posts, having formerly served as deputy commander of the Mutsu, and commander of the Mamiya.

WAR LIFE IN U.S.S.R. TOLD BY TATEKAWA

Former Ambassador States Nationalistic Tendency Strong In Soviet Union

The Soviet Union is the most rigidly controlled and one of the most united nations in the world today, stated Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, in an interview with the press Saturday upon arrival in Shimonoseki en route to Tokyo, according to Domei.

After attending a welcome dinner given under the joint auspices of the Shimonoseki and Moji municipalities, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa left for Tokyo this morning.

The Soviet Union is the most nationalistic country in the strictest sense of the word, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa declared, pointing out the strong Slav racialism which prevails throughout the whole of Soviet Russia. He added that the word "international" cannot be found in Russia today.

Efficiency and competency are valued the highest, and the most qualified receives the highest pay, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa revealed, adding that from this point of view, Soviet Russia is not a communistic country any more.

The returning Ambassador stated that no vegetables were to be had throughout last winter, and the people practically lived on bread and salt. Although the peiple are unable to have various daily necessities, Ambassador Tatekawa stated, not a word of dissatisfaction issues from their lips. They are firmly determined to overcome all difficulties and there is much we should learn from this profound character of perseverance, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa declared.

The firm unity which is seen among the leaders of the nation is a vivid evidence of how the Soviets have been trained and hardened by wars and hardships of many years, the returning Ambassador declared.

"The most satisfying experience I had while in the Soviet Union," Lieutenant-General Tatekawa concluded, "was hearing the news of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia."

JAPAN PLANS TO DEVELOP SHANSI'S VAST RESOURCES

Education Ministry Experts Will Be Dispatched to Explore Possibilities

In order to open up the vast resources of Shansi Province in North China, a party of 36 members of the Education Ministry's Research Institute will be sent there sometime this month on a three-month investigation tour to obtain first-hand information regarding the resources in the Wutia Mountain area, reports Domei.

The vanguard of the expedition will leave here on April 15, to be followed by the main body on April 23.

A farewell party for the group was held Saturday at the residence of Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, who presented a flag to Viscount Akira Doki, leader of the party, and wished the members success.

Conscientious Objectors

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—More than 10,000 young men in Sweden, as "conscientious objectors," have refused to enter military service, according to statistics published by the Swedish paper Aftonbladet.

Napoleon's Waistcoat Sold

Transocean

PARIS, March 29.—A white waistcoat which Napoleon wore while in exile in St. Helena was sold at a public auction in Paris yesterday for 36,500 francs.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF BORNEO PROMISED

Lieutenant-General Maeda to Adhere to 'Policy of Action Without Words'

With capital and labor made available, development of natural resources in Borneo is an easy matter, said Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Highest Army Headquarters in North Borneo. The statement was made by Lieutenant-General Maeda in a press interview at his mansion in Meguro Ward Saturday on the eve of his departure for his post in Borneo, according to Domei.

Starting his statement with the modest remark: "A soldier has little idea as to economic construction operations, but I will stick to a policy of action without words," Lieutenant-General Maeda said as follows:

"Two years ago, when the Tripartite Alliance Pact was concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy, I had a glimpse of Borneo with a party of members of the House of Peers who made an inspection trip over there. Taking advantage of a brief stop of the boat at Tawao, I inspected the place and was deeply impressed with the manner in which Japanese residents were growing rubber, cocoanut and hemp under the tropical heat. With capital and labor provided, the development of natural resources in Borneo is an easy matter, and I shall make every possible effort for the development of natural resources there in accordance with the natural policy."

Japan's Might Praised

Representing the entire inhabitants of Malays, nine sultans of Malaya Saturday called on Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, and conveyed to the Japanese Commander their felicitations on the brilliant victories of Japanese Forces in Malaya, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Shonan city.

The Sultan of Johore State, representing the visiting sultans, expressed their highest joy for the smooth progress of the construction work now progressing under the direction of the Japanese authorities in Shonan city as well as in all parts of Malaya, the report added.

The Nichi Nichi further reported that the Sultan of Johore in his congratulatory address said that the great Japanese military achievements in Malaya were attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the careful military operation of the Japanese Commander as well as the splendid fighting of the Japanese officers and men.

Il Duce Attends Art Exhibit

Domei

ROME, April 11.—Premier Benito Mussolini and a number of Italian dignitaries today attended an exhibition of drawings and handicraft of Japanese primary school pupils which was opened today under the auspices of the Society of Friends of Japan.

NEW RAILWAYS FOR TURKEY

Construction of Three Lines Making Rapid Progress

Transocean

ANKARA, March 30.—The construction of railways is making rapid headway in Turkey.

A new line of about 90 miles in length has just been completed between the city of Diyarbeku, at the foot of the Taurus Mountains, and Cizre, near the Turkish-Syrian and Turkish-Iraqian borders, while another line of about similar length has been ordered.

The construction of a third line is already under way, with engineers at present engaged in boring two tunnels through mountains.

CANDIDATES LIST INCREASES TO 1,074

Runners for Seats in Lower House Twice Limit—Many Expected to Withdraw

The number of candidates for election to the House of Representatives broke all pre-existing records by reaching the phenomenal figure of 1,074 by 9 p.m. April 10. This is more than twice the fixed limit of 466.

In 1937 when the Hayashi Cabinet was in power, the number of candidates for election was 454. The present number, therefore, shows an increase of 620. In 1936 the number of candidates for election totaled 638, which is 436 less than the present number. The need for the proper handling of the enormous number of candidates is being felt.

It is expected that by April 19 a considerable number will withdraw. Among the candidates are a considerable number of new men. Of the total of 1,074, 645 are new men, forming 60.1 per cent. Those who are now members total 362, or 33.7 per cent; former members total 67, or 6.2 per cent.

All the electoral districts have exceeded the fixed numbers. Hokkaido is limited to 20 members, but it has already put up 51; Aomori has put up 18 for its limit of 6, Tokyo 103 for 30, Osaka 32 for its 21, Hyogo 40 for its 19, and other electoral districts have put up twice or thrice the number of candidates required.

Japanese Effect Landing on Cebu

(Continued From Page 1)

Perch, of 1,330 tons, according to reports received here.

The Navy Department announcement said the Perch had failed to return to its base since its departure one month before and was presumed to have been sunk.

The Perch's last radio message was sent from Java waters where she had been operating, according to the announcement.

One of the newest United States undersea craft, the Perch was laid down in 1935 and completed in 1937. The submarine was armed with one three-inch gun and six torpedo-tubes.

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CONFIDENCE LOST IN ENGLAND'S NAVY

London Daily Herald Sees Unprecedented Menace to British Communication Lines

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—With the British Admiralty compelled to admit the smashing defeat of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean as a result of the fierce attack of the Japanese Navy on Ceylon, the shocked British public has lost all confidence in the British Navy, according to dispatches received here from London.

Reflecting the dismay and shock of the British public all the London papers in their editorial comments today pointed out the peril to British sea power, stressing the unprecedented menace now facing British communication lines between India and the British Isles.

The Daily Herald commented that it is undeniable that the Allied combined fleet in the Indian Ocean has suffered an alarming blow, and if Britain is going to lose the mastery of the Bay of Bengal in this manner, it will become impossible for Britain to hold India any longer. In order to meet the activities of the Japanese Fleet extending over a wide area of the Bay of Bengal, the paper continued, it is most urgent that Britain send air reinforcements, for Japan is spreading a network of air forces over the whole of the Indian Ocean.

The Daily Mail is quoted as having said the communique of the Admiralty, stating that British warships have again been sunk by Japanese warplanes indicated that the same methods employed in the Japanese sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were again applied and a sense of insecurity is mounting among the public. The Japanese Navy no doubt will intensify its activities in the future, the Daily Mail warned.

The Times said the defeat of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean testifies that the note of warning sounded recently by Prime Minister Winston Churchill against a serious situation has come true. "What we all know is that British warships have been sunk by bombs dropped from the air, but it has again been proved that the navy without support of a land-based air force cannot successfully put up a fight against the enemy air force," the Times said.

HUNGARIAN TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN EXPORT

1941 Figures Reveal 53.6 Per Cent Jump Over Total In 1940

Transocean

BUDAPEST, March 30.—The Hungarian foreign trade figures show an export increase of 53.6 per cent in 1941 compared with the figures in 1940.

The total export in 1941 amounted to Pengoe 791,000,000 and imports to Pengoe 730,000,000.

The deficit of the foreign trade balance in 1940 of Pengoe 87,600,000 turned into an activum of Pengoe 61,000,000 in 1941.

Germany's share in Hungary's foreign trade in 1941 was 58.85 per cent of Hungary's import and 60.04 per cent of her export, followed by Italy with 20.57 per cent and 14.38 per cent respectively.

Hungary's exports to Switzerland were doubled during 1941 and the country's trade with Sweden and Turkey also improved considerably.

URUGUAY WANTS ESCORT OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS

For Purpose of Transporting Cargo of Iron and Newsprint From U.S.

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—A representative of leading Uruguayan newspapers and contractors has approached William Dawson, United States Ambassador in Montevideo, with a view to getting the United States Navy to escort four vessels to Uruguay with cargoes of iron and newsprint, of which there is a shortage in the country, according to reports received here.

These cargoes, it is stated, will meet Uruguay's requirements for 12 months.

Mr. Dawson is said to have promised to submit the proposition to Washington.

DIES FINDS MORE REDS

Investigator Reveals Many Communists in High Positions in U.S.

Transocean

LISBON, March 30.—Another attack against Communists holding official positions in the United States has been made by Martin Dies, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee investigating un-American activities, according to a report received from Washington.

Mr. Dies affirmed that 35 members of the Board of Economic Warfare belonged to communist organizations and demanded that they either resign or be dismissed.

Mr. Dies' statement is said to have caused a sensation throughout the United States.

Learning Japanese

No one can truly understand the real meaning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere unless a first-hand knowledge of things Japanese has been gathered. Eager to keep in stride with the program set by the Japanese, the Indonesian and Malayan populace are patiently and with surprising rapidity learning the Japanese language. In the picture above are some young Indonesians in Batavia, gathered around two Japanese soldiers, learning the fundamentals of the intricate Japanese ABCs. (Censored by War Ministry)

EX-BELGIAN PREMIER PLEADS FOR PARDON

Sends Emissary to King When Convinced Britain's Chance Of Winning Slim

D.N.B.

BRUSSELS, April 9.—The Belgian puppet Government in London under former Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot seems no longer convinced that Great Britain in this war will win final victory since he has sent an emissary to Brussels for the purpose of paving the way for himself and his Ministers in Belgium after the war.

According to the paper, Cassandre, this emissary is carrying a letter for King Leopold III in which the King's amnesty is being asked for the members of the Belgian puppet Government in London.

It will be recalled in this connection that prior to Belgium's capitulation, King Leopold III stated that he would consider as unconstitutional any Belgian Government establishing itself outside Belgian borders.

The Cassandre published an excerpt of the letter carried by the emissary. In this letter, said to have been drafted by Minister Pierlo' himself, the applicants for the amnesty threaten to publish certain incriminating facts about the negotiations preceding Belgium's capitulation, in case they are refused the amnesty.

The letter points out that these revelations would greatly jeopardize the future existence of the Belgian dynasty adding that in view of this situation, it would be desirable for all concerned if internal peace would not be disturbed by such discussions after the war. This is particularly emphasized, since a strong increase of the communist danger is to be expected for the period immediately following the war, the combating of which would require all the country's energies.

Toward the close of the letter, the situation of the Belgian emigrant Government in London is depicted. From this description, it appears as if grave differences have arisen among the Belgian puppet Government and the various groups of officers.

The officers are charging the Government of having conducted the war not sufficiently energetically. It had been repeatedly planned by those groups to overthrow the Pierlot Government and replace it by an officers' Government.

Since the arrival in London of General Dufresne, conditions had somewhat improved, however, since the officers were now more than hitherto occupied with military matters not having sufficient spare time for politics.

LONDON PRESS APPROVES DEMAND MADE BY MAISKY

Times Warns London to Up Aid to Russia as Coming Months May Be Decisive

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The renewed demand by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, for increased assistance to the Soviet Union is seconded today by The Times in a leading article.

The paper repeats its previous warning that the coming months may be decisive, and emphasizes that the honor and independence of Britain demand the unconditional acceptance of moral and material obligations by the British war industry and British diplomacy.

It is worse than foolish, the journal asserts, to hesitate now or to postpone fulfilment of these obligations.

In conclusion The Times once again stresses the necessity of defining, without delay, the principles of post-war policy in agreement with Moscow.

4,291 Men Decorated In 36th Conferment Of Military Honors

The War Ministry and the Board of Decorations Sunday jointly announced the 36th awarding of honors to Army officers and men who were killed after having rendered distinguished services in the China Affair, according to Domei. According to the announcement, 4,291 officers and men, including Colonel Katsumi Shimizu were honored with various classes of the Order of the Golden Kite, while nine officers and men, including Major Nagao Mannen, were specially cited for their extraordinarily meritorious services. The present awarding honored the majority of the officers and men who rendered meritorious services at various fronts in China since April 29, 1940 up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES NEARING COLLAPSE

England Becoming Increasingly Dependent on U.S., Says Spanish Paper

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 10.—The steadily mounting rise in Great Britain's gigantic war budgets is making her more and more dependent upon the United States financially, according to the paper, Ya.

Pointing out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, is going to submit an even larger war budget to the House of Commons next week, although Britain's financial structure is already facing collapse, the paper declared that the British people will have to bear with far greater sacrifices in the coming fiscal year than in the past.

The Ya recalled that the British were flabbergasted when Lloyd George demanded the huge sum of £200,000,000 for war appropriations in the fiscal year of 1913-1914, although by the third year, this sum had jumped to £2,600,000,000. However, the British war budget for the second year of this war has already jumped to £4,700,000,000 or equivalent to £104 per capita, the paper said.

Faced with an even greater war budget next year, Britain was only able to get £2,074,000,000 despite heavy direct and indirect taxation, last year, the Ya concluded.

FRENCH UNITY IS NEEDED, SAYS INTERIOR MINISTER

Pucheux States Europe Must Cooperate to Prevent Further Catastrophies

Transocean

VICHY, March 31.—"French unity is linked up with European unity. Every Frenchman is aware that at this hour a new world must arise, from the gigantic burning heap of debris, which is uniting all the continents," said Pierre Pucheux, the French Minister of Interior, in an interview with a former correspondent of the weekly, Present.

"If the peoples of our continent want to prevent further terrible catastrophies, it is indispensable that European unity becomes a reality after the war, if not during the war."

In conclusion he said: "We are ready to furnish our sincere, loyal and definite bit toward the new era. If France is to become a part of this European system, the prerequisite for it is the restoration of her independence and her sovereignty."

SARACOGLU REVIEWS POLICY TOWARD AXIS

Foreign Minister Expresses Satisfaction Over Cordial Attitude of Reich

Transocean

ROME, March 18.—The Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, granted an interview to the Ankara correspondent of the Popolo di Roma which was published by that paper today and in which the Foreign Minister discussed the question of Turkey's international relations.

The Minister observed that Germany was an old friend and ally who had shared sufferings with Turkey and that after the present war the two countries would maintain and develop their friendship and mutually valuable collaboration.

Minister Saracoglu went on to say that since Germany entertained no hostile feeling toward Turkey it had been a pleasure for the Turkish Government to conclude a pact with Berlin. Regarding the agreement with Britain, the Minister recalled that it had been concluded at a critical moment in the development of the European situation.

Referring to the attempt on the life of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Herr Franz von Papen, the Minister remarked that the Turkish police had succeeded within an incredibly short time in rounding up not only the culprits themselves but also the instigators of the crime.

Turning to Turkey's relations with Moscow, the Minister stated that notwithstanding the losses suffered by Turkish shipping in the Black Sea owing to the war between Germany and the Soviet Union these relations had undergone no alteration.

After emphasizing the honorable attitude adopted by Turkey toward the Soviet Union, Minister Saracoglu recalled that already under Kemal Ataturk, Ankara entertained friendly relations with Moscow notwithstanding the difference of their respective internal regimes and at a time when the majority of the countries had no normal diplomatic intercourse with the Soviet Government. Turkey had thus become a window through which the Soviet Union looked on the outer world and vice versa.

Concerning Italo-Turkish relations the correspondent says that Minister Saracoglu expressed himself in a manner which entirely reflected the fundamental ideas inspiring Turkish foreign policy. The Minister indicated the possibility of cooperation between the two countries, based alike on their situation as Mediterranean Powers and on the other ties that link them up.

Fuehrer Awards Iron Cross

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The Iron Cross has been awarded, by order of the Fuehrer, to 36 Rumanian fliers. The presentation took place at an airdrome beyond the Dniester River.

Private Life of Pope Pius Described— His Holiness a Man of Simple Tastes

Transocean

MILAN, March 20.—Some interesting particulars regarding the private life of Pope Pius XII are given by the Vatican correspondent of the Turin paper La Stampa today.

The present Pope, like his predecessor, is an early riser, the correspondent says, and generally leaves his bedroom fully dressed without calling his valet. The Pope invariably shaves and dresses without assistance.

Books are much in evidence in the simply-furnished private apartments of His Holiness. There are also a few objets d'art of a religious character.

The Pope frequently works alone until late at night, but his private secretaries and personal attendants are always close at hand.

All household work in the Pope's private apartments is performed by nuns specially qualified for the purpose.

Pope Pius is extremely simple in his tastes, and his meals are of the most frugal kind, his only repast before lunch consisting of a cup of coffee and a biscuit, to which fruit from the gardens of the Papal villa at Castel Gandolfo is added during the summer months. Lunch is limited to a single dish, which is usually fish and only occasionally meat or poultry, while in the evening the Pope prefers soup or porridge.

During a lengthy audience, refreshments are sometimes served to the Pope, consisting usually of a cup of tea.

The correspondent adds that the Pope is accustomed to read a book while taking his daily walk in the Vatican gardens.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS GRIPPED BY TERROR

Fear Attack From Imperial Japanese Forces at Any Moment

Domei

BERNE, April 10.—With the alarming intensity of Japanese Naval activity in the Indian Ocean, the Indian city of Calcutta on the Bay of Bengal is menaced by an attack from the Japanese Forces at any moment, thus reducing the city's populace to the depths of fear and uneasiness, the Calcutta correspondent of the Swiss daily Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported here today.

The masses living in Calcutta have been fear-stricken since December of last year, the Swiss correspondent revealed, adding that approximately 10,000 citizens already have evacuated into the interior, thus paralyzing commercial activity in the city.

While employes of large companies have been demanding aid from their employers to meet the cost of evacuating their families into the interior, a great number of stores already have closed down.

Light control, moreover, exercised in Calcutta has added to making life in Calcutta a drab and lonely existence, the correspondent revealed, adding that many air raid shelters have been constructed within the city.

GERMAN SQUADRON HOLDS RECORD OF MAKING RAIDS

Conducts 1,000th Flight With 900 Over Britain and Surrounding Waters

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 6.—A German long-distance reconnaissance squadron has already reported its 1,000th raid, according to an announcement of the German High Command.

Of these flights, 900 were undertaken over the British Isles and surrounding waters. The airplanes of this squadron operated in the battle at Narvik and had informed the German Headquarters of important movements of the British Fleet in the Arctic. These warplanes also took part in the preparations for the heavy day raids on the British capital in September 1940.

Only recently, one of the squadrons of the group was in action in the course of the successful passage of the German battleships through the English Channel and was the first to report the approach of an enemy naval group sailing toward the group of German battleships so that the necessary counter-measures could be taken immediately.

U.S. CITIES EXPERIENCING SHORTAGE OF VEGETABLES

Transportation Difficulties Between Urban and Rural Areas Cause of Situation

Transocean

MADRID, March 29.—The U.S. Agriculture Department has appealed to the American people to grow vegetables and fruits on their own garden lots in view of the transportation difficulties between urban and rural areas, according to a New York report.

In order to encourage city dwellers to grow their own vegetables, the Agriculture Department will issue special badges to vegetable growers in urban areas.

Lack of rubber tires for trucks will affect transportation of fruits and vegetables from California to cities on the east coast, it was revealed.

NAMES INVESTIGATED

Allowance Waiting for Kins of Arrested Norwegians in U.S.

Transocean

OSLO, March 27.—Investigations are under way at present to ascertain the names of the 3,000 Norwegian sailors reported to have been arrested in the United States, according to an announcement by authoritative quarters.

It is intended to grant an allowance to the next-of-kin of these arrested men if they reside in Norway.

Press Comments

Sunday, April 12

YOMIURI—Industrial Development of Taiwan
KOKUMIN—Attempted Inheritance of British Legacies

Industrial Development of Taiwan

YOMIURI—Governor-General Hasegawa of Taiwan, at present at Tokyo, has stressed the need of making Taiwan an industrial country. The Government-General of Taiwan has for many years paid particular attention to this question, and Governor-General Hasegawa, ever since his appointment, has attracted the public eye with his unwearied zeal for the promotion of the Taiwan industries.

With the rapid development of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has secured a vast amount of territory in the South, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which existed only as a dream, or at best a hope, before the war, has become an actual fact.

The proximity of Taiwan to these lands in the South, and its vast productive power, coupled with its population of 5,800,000, makes it a most important factor in the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Even at present Taiwan is an important interger in the war operations as a center of transport, traffic and communications.

There are two important points to be considered in the industrialization of Taiwan. The first is its peculiar geographical position, which renders it an important base for the development of the southern regions. No matter how far the frontiers of Japanese influence may extend, the political, strategical and economic center of the sphere of Japanese influence must remain within the bounds of the Japanese Empire proper. Militarily, Taiwan is therefore a very important base, and it is necessary for it to have the essential equipment and preparations for the repair and construction of military materials, as well as shipyards.

The second point is that the chief products of Taiwan, such as sugar and rice, can be produced much cheaper and to a greater extent in the southern lands. As a producer of sugar or rice, Taiwan would soon be outstripped by the lands in the South. This fact will necessarily produce a radical change in the production policy of Taiwan.

What sort of industries and to what extent will the physical and human geography of Taiwan permit expansion? The question deserves thorough investigation, but it may be said that the geographical location of Taiwan renders it particularly suitable for industries based on the raw materials of the South. The large population ensures an abundant labor supply, and the possession of good harbors, coupled with the enormous sources of hydro-electric power, is a further incentive for the industrialization of the country. The lack of coal is a disadvantage, but this need not be a severe drawback if those industries which do not need plenty of coal are developed.

The industrialization of Taiwan is thus a necessity from the points of view of the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. But the industrialization of the country must form a part and parcel of the whole plan for the development of the lands within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and not become an independent undertaking on the part of the Government-General of Taiwan. Taking into consideration the production capacity of the southern lands, the economic network covering Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the centers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, must be first completed, and the industrialization of Taiwan must fit into the general plan covering the whole of these regions.

Attempted Inheritance of British Legacies

KOKUMIN—One cannot but feel really disgusted with the manner which the United States has adopted since the outbreak of World War II. Its self-centered policy, when viewed by Japan and its Allied nations from moral principles, is only a source of animosity. That country does not mind betraying even England, which Americans often call their fatherland, and is steeped in furthering its own interests. Such a faithless country should be eliminated from the surface of the globe and to this end Japan must act in unison with its Allies, thereby establishing a New World Order.

Before it entered into war with Germany, the United States secured lease of many Atlantic islands from Britain as remuneration for its help of Britain. The United States has been helping Chungking since the outbreak of the China Affair evidently with the object of inheriting all British legacies in China after the possible withdrawal and elimination of British rights and interests from that country. It has attempted to take Britain's place in China, so to speak, and then to exploit China.

Then the United States caused General Douglas MacArthur to go to Australia to assume military command there. By securing mastery over the defense of Australia, the United States has revealed its ambition to place Australia under its complete control in the future. Canada, too, will be placed in the same position sooner or later. All this is but a manifestation of America's betrayal of Britain. India, too, is confronted with the same old tactics of the United States. President Roosevelt sent his special messenger, Louis Johnson, taking advantage of India's independence movement negotiations, apparently with the intention of securing India's treasures for America. All this is an attempt by the United States to fish in the troubled waters of Europe and East Asia.

In view of the repeated defeats suffered by the United States in the War of Greater East Asia, and the increased sinkings of American transports off the western coast of the United States by Axis submarines, great discontent is mounting among the people. Astronomical figures for armament expansion worked out by the United States are nothing short of a paper plan. That the expansion program still is on the order sheet is known to Americans.

As far as the War of Greater East Asia is concerned, it will be meaningless for the United States to attempt to secure British rights and interests and to induce Chiang Kai-shek to play a role of its watch-dog, as the Imperial Japanese Forces are ever ready to frustrate such plans. No matter how strenuously the United States may induce Australia to take its side, Japan will cut off the connections between the United States and Australia entirely in the near future. American ambition in India is quite clear. However, it is not believed likely that the Indian leaders and people will be duped by these politics. Even if Britain and India effect a compromise, the Imperial Japanese Navy will surely secure control of the whole Indian Ocean in the near future, nullifying America's frenzied attempts to inherit British legacies.

Labor Strength United To Meet Wartime Need

(Continued From Page 4)

labor would not fulfill its tasks if the process of labor employment were to be regarded as rigid and unalterable. It cannot restrict itself only to measures of mobilizing and directing reserves, it must also see to it that all factors contributing to productive strength are developed to the fullest advantage and that a universal increase in output per unit of time is reached.

The department responsible for the employment of labor must encourage all measures leading to the saving of time, to an increase in output and to improvements in working processes which can be effected by measures concerning the wage policy and by the further introduction of fixed prices. In directing employment of labor it will always be necessary to consider in which working establishment the best results can be achieved. In this connection a certain control of the planning of production is important in order to avoid any misplacing of orders.

Concentration of production in well-organized concerns will save labor for new tasks. It will not only be a matter of encouraging concerns which are already well organized and of giving them two or three shifts or of adding another storey to their factory buildings, it will also be important to influence factories so that labor need not be moved from one place to another and that less time will be required for each unit of production. The shortage of skilled labor demands an improvement of working processes and an increased utilization of labor-saving methods. All such measures tend to reduce working hours.

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— Afternoon —

12:30 Modern Koto Music.
1:30 Japan Broadcasting Chorus.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "The New World Map."
8:00 Nagauta Music; Osaka Broadcasting Orchestra: Opera "Oberon Overture" (Weber); "William Tell Overture" (Rossini) and Opera, Barber of Sevilla" (Rossini).
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Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942

British Weakness

Of all reasons given for the collapse of British defenses at least two are deserving of special attention: namely, inadequate defenses for the colonies and over-concentration of colonial economies in the mother country. These two characteristics of the colonial policy of the British Government are to account in no small measure for the disastrous experience it is going through in East Asia and elsewhere.

The weak conditions of defenses in the British possessions oversea were primarily due to geography. They are so widely dispersed and so extensive in area, and some of them are so remotely placed from Britain, that it was found difficult to station or detail sufficient armed forces through those possessions. At least, Britain went to war without placing them under adequate forces of defense.

As the result of over-concentration of colonial economies in the mother country, the colonies and dominions failed to develop their own economic activities. They were always subordinated to the policy of the home Government. In the circumstances, they failed to function as active and potent factors in war once they were cut off from the mother country.

Taking for instance the case of Singapore, its strategic value depended upon the development of its hinterland as an integral part of the whole system of defense. Singapore's value as a British base in East Asia had been vaunted enough prior to the outbreak of the war. But its position turned on Burma and the peninsula. Without these areas sufficiently fortified, the single island of Singapore could bear a part of only limited importance, no matter how thoroughly it might be fortified by itself. This has been well proved by the event of the War of Greater East Asia.

British statesmen always took interest in Malaya and Burma only so far as their material resources went. These resources were exploited with energy. But little attention was given to the matter of developing those countries as factors in the imperial system of defense. British statesmanship and capital found good enough reason to keep the population of those countries in a low state of economy and culture. This policy proved successful so far as exploitation of those countries was concerned. The same policy, however, rebounded to the disadvantage of the British Government when it had to call on their population for cooperation in war. The people who had been kept in abject servitude and denied any chance of rising above its low level were quite unfit to serve the British interests in war. Malaya and Burma which might have formed a potent and resourceful hinterland for Singapore utterly failed to be so.

A similar case is seen with regard to India. Under British direction India has been highly industrialized. Her industrial production substantially rose a year or so before the outbreak of the war in Europe. But the British Government made no attempt to develop industrial India as an independent economic factor. This British policy was perhaps nowhere better shown than at the Eastern Group Conference which was held at New Delhi in December, 1940, under the auspices of the British Government. It was fully disclosed on the occasion that the British policy was consistently animated by the traditional idea of maintaining India as a raw material supplier and a taxable source for the British empire and as a market for British manufactures. British capital, in the sight of India's industries making rapid expansion under the beneficent influence of the war, openly applied pressure to the native enterprises. British trading and industrial interests showed no tolerance for commercial rivalry or industrial competition. The growing industries of India were placed under effectual restriction.

For instance, the British Government refused to purchase aircraft from large-scale Indian manufacturers, thus making it impossible for them to carry on their work. In the field of automotive manufacture, the British Government entered into 25-year contracts with American motor corporations, thus closing the field entirely to native enterprise. Furthermore, the British Government interfered with the native proposals to build ships, when the need of new ship construction was nowhere more sorely felt than in Britain.

Britain has never been blind to the importance of India as an economic or as a military factor. Of India's potentials perhaps Britain is best aware. However, Britain stands in fear of India's industrial expansion beyond a point. British imperialism must hold India's manpower and material resources always subsidiary to British interests.

In the present New Delhi parley the question of India's defense seems to be one of the knottiest problems. British diplomacy may after all succeed in securing India's defense under its own control. Even in that event, however, it would be wrong to exaggerate the importance of such diplomatic success. For it is obvious that India, with her economies oppressed under British imperialism and her defenses under-developed, could be no active or important factor of war under any given condition. With all her material resources marshalled for British interests, India as a fighting member of the Allies could be a factor of almost negligible importance. The British defenses in India would take a position akin to that they took in Singapore. India's desperate struggle would only add another chapter to the annals of the War of Greater East Asia which have already been made gory by the tragedies of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

From the beginning of the European War to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Britain had sacrificed not a few countries. Among these countries were those who had unquestioningly placed faith in British sincerity and those who, as British dependencies, had to move at the behest of the British Government. On the strength of the pledges never redeemed they were driven into the war with fatal results. The countries to whom Britain's siren calls were made went to grief: Poland, Holland, Belgium, Jugoslavia and Greece. Fate likewise laid its hands upon Hongkong, Malaya, Burma, and the Netherlands East Indies.

It is now India's turn. India, however, is still in a position to choose her path, either to follow those who have gone to be destroyed, or to strike out into a new direction to assure her own safety, by breaking off from the shackle of British dominance. It is seen that hands are laid on the very foundation of the destiny of the Indian people. It is India's business to see her own way ahead and choose. But before she chooses, she should yet again remember the call she heard from Japan, twice repeated.

The Lyre-Bird

The lyre-bird is found only in the heavily forested areas of the eastern coastal districts of Australia. Dark brown in color and about the size of a domestic fowl, it gains its name from the shape of the male bird's tail feathers, which when carried in an upright position closely resemble the ancient Grecian lyre. The bird is a highly accomplished mimic, and can imitate almost any sound. Frequently the noise of a motor horn or the buzzing of a circular saw can be heard mixed in its own song, which otherwise is remarkably liquid and melodious.

The male bird is famous for the "dance" which he performs during the nesting season. For this purpose he clears a space in the bush, usually near the nest, and builds a small mound of bark and leaves. Here he will strut and posture, sing and dance, and display his fine tail, either alone or before an audience of one or more hens. Owing to the bird's extremely shy disposition, however, it is not easy to surprise him at these antics. The large dome-shaped nest is built in a tree fern or vine growth at heights varying from five to 20 feet above the ground. The egg is a blotched purple in color, and only one is laid each year. Five weeks are required to hatch it, and the young bird remains a further five weeks in the nest.

A Year Ago Today

April 13, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, in testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that the United States would produce 18,000 airplanes in 1941, that it would be increased to 27,000 or 36,000 planes in 1942 and that the April production of 13-ton tanks averaged between five and ten tanks daily with a similar number of medium tanks.

While Mr. Knudsen spoke of American production in tall figures, two of the largest strikes in vital war industries still remained unsolved. The deadlines were extended in both the strike of the United Automobile Workers in the Ford River Rouge plant and the Appalachian soft coal dispute, while the Government vainly strove to talk the workers into returning to work.

Trading circles in Manila were concerned lest the Philippines become a loophole in the United States export control and aid the Axis Powers. Re-exported American products from the Philippines in 1940 were valued at 15,000,000 pesos compared to 6,000,000 pesos in 1939. Much of the re-exports consisted of automobile tires, casings, accessories, iron and steel manufactures, and airplane parts. Re-exports of the United States goods in January and February of 1941 were valued at 2,000,000 pesos, of which airplane parts were valued at 127,000 pesos in February alone. The final consignees were undetermined since most of the shipments went to Shanghai.

WORLD RESTORATION DISCUSSED BASED UPON HISTORICAL FACTS

America and Britain Fail to Achieve International Policy With Peremptory Attitude

By DR. SETSUREI MIYAKE

Everything has order. But the order is not always the same, being sometimes like a gentle stream, sometimes rapid and at other times like a waterfall dashing over the edge of a precipice.

In the 19th century, it was quite inconceivable that any world war could occur, and even in the present century, the first World War was not expected and much less another world war, although it is no wonder that some changes in the world situation should have been foretold. In Germany, the vanquished, another war was expected before long, but Britain, France, and America, the victorious, did not even dream of such a thing. If they had foreseen another war they would have conducted affairs differently, and would have devised some course greatly different from what they actually took.

In other words, had they expected a recurrence of a world war, they would have taken an attitude widely different from that of the past. France having a common boundary with Germany, however, took some precautions and built the Maginot Line. An immense amount of trouble was taken in the work, but that stupendous task was practically of no effect, because the designer lacked earnestness. How the French dreamed of perpetual peace and did not take due precautions against the future can be supposed from their retreats and surrender to the Germans without defending Paris.

Importance of Air Ignored

Britain, not bordering on Germany, and having command of the seas, feared nothing of Germany, but she was not fully aware of the importance of mastery of the air in addition to command of the seas, and was incapable of doing anything against the powerful German air force. America expanded its navy to equal the British and planned to make further expansion. But America did not know that victory cannot be won simply by arms, but there is another great important factor.

Indeed, Britain and America enjoyed great prosperity in the 19th Century, but were very profligate, thinking it easy to dominate the world without use of force. But prosperity is not everlasting, while vigilance is forever necessary. Yet men are liable to neglect vigilance, which is a great mistake. England extended her influence over the world by at first defeating the "invincible Spanish Armada" and became the ruler of the seas. They built up the greatest Empire in the world and while the foundations may have seemed to be stronger than those of Spain this is only a matter of comparison for in reality there can be no difference between them.

No one can deny, therefore, that some day they will meet the same fate as Spain. Britain and the United States are several times as large as Spain in population and territory yet they have thought little of the insufficiency of their power to rule their territories and other lands identified with their territories. Britain has a population of 50,000,000 and the U.S.A. 13,000,000. Even with the addition of their colonial populations, the total falls short of the Indian population of 350,000,000. Britain has exercised power not only in India, but might perhaps have thought that China with a population of 45,000,000 could be brought into the same sphere of influence.

New Government Established

Until the middle of the 19th century the Japanese Empire was looked upon by Britain and the United States as a part of China and had remained untouched by Western influence. America was first to communicate with Japan and was proud of introducing her to the world. Britain had extended her influence to China and then approached Japan from her base at Hongkong. Britain aided the Satsuma and Choshu clans against the Tokugawa Shogunate, and if France had aided the shogunate, it would have created a strife in Japan between Britain and France. But the Shogun Yoshinobu resolved not to seek any foreign aid even if his Government should fall. The new Meiji Government was then established. This Government believed it wise not to oppose Britain and America thinking that the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse would promote the development of Japanese national strength.

When the Loochoo's question came up, Prince Hirobumi Ito and Takamori Saigo had a talk in Nikko with General Ulyses S. Grant, former President of the United States, who happened to be in Japan on a visit. At the meeting, General Grant spoke of conditions in Europe and advised against Japan and China entering into armed conflict with each other, at that time Britain and America regarded Japan as a nation of promise. They were, therefore, not so surprised at the Japanese victory over China in the subsequent Sino-Japanese War, although it was rather beyond their expectations. In the Boxer Uprising the Japanese Forces entered Peking ahead of the allies, by which their bravery was recognized by the foreigners.

Southward Advance Feared

Britain, fatigued with the war with South Africa and afraid of the southward advance of Russia, joined with Japan to check that country. All fear of Russia was allayed by Japan's victory in the war with Russia, but she began to look upon Japan with a watchful eye. America was always friendly to Japan and gave her good offices to restore peace with Russia, but later began to be wary of her, as shown by the visit to Japan of an American fleet of 16 warships in the course of a round-the-world cruise. Since then, Britain and America have never slackened their watch over Japan. Soon after the last World War, the Armament Reduction Conference was held in Washington at which the British, American and Japanese naval ratio of five-five-three was fixed with the intention to make Japan subordinate to them.

Japan could not humble herself and wished to raise her naval ratio, but the times did not allow it. The Japanese Navy tried, therefore, to make up for the insufficient number of warships with more technical proficiency and better training than before. Britain and America were inclined to think, however, of Japan as content with the five-five-three ratio and as submitting to them. They constantly kept a careful watch over Japan; yet could not spy out our military secrets and believed in our being coerced into submission to them. Britain had a pretty good knowledge of Japanese secrets; yet little of the true state of things here.

Attitude Peremptory

Less was the American knowledge of Japan, and her atttitude toward us was peremptory. Both were conversant with German and Italian affairs and took too much precautions against them. But they had no real understanding of Japan and mistook Japan's real intention of dispatching a Special Envoy to America to assist the Japanese Ambassador in Washington as an entreaty for peace, and tried to make us yield under pressure. But they failed and brought about a very abrupt alteration in the international situation.

It cannot be said that the power of the Anglo-Saxon world has waned, for they have still a considerable reserve on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Pacific, however, their power has fallen precipitately, and the changes there have been the severest blows to them. The ruling of India is a very difficult question. If there were less internal struggle, the movement for independence would have been successful. Mutual opposition among the Indian people to race, religion, class, tradition and habits are beyond help. There can be no doubt, however, that Britain after the loss of power in the Pacific will take a different attitude toward India. The Suez Canal is a question but it cannot be so much relied upon now as hitherto. The existing conditions make the Mediterranean and Red Seas quite unsafe, too, and the races bordering on the Indian Ocean cannot but be left to themselves.

China's Great Reforms

The Indians could not gain strength under British rule. It is very interesting to see what changes will take place in India with the removal of that ruling power. Except for only a small percentage the several hundreds of millions of people have been left ignorant. If in the event of their having a chance to realize their aspirations, it is possible to exhibit, in a modern way, the tendency which brought about the advent of Sakya and the Five Hundred Arhans, that might contribute considerably toward the civilization of the world. Britain and America may not suffer a crushing defeat, but will be driven from the position of oppressors of the weak races, and if one-hundredth or one-thousandth of these weak races display their own power, the effect produced will not be slight. China in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not the China of the past. It will take a number of years before the majority of the Chinese people is awakened, but China will have in the present century more great reforms than were ever looked for.

Germany and Italy will wield greater power in Europe and advance southward to Africa, breaking the balance of power there, which has hitherto been inclined more toward Britain and France. In America, the Americans of German, Italian and black extractions, who occupy more than 30 per cent of the total population, might secure some control of the country and oppose the Anglo-Saxons as the South American peoples would do. Who will dominate the Amazon area at first? Britain and America obtained domination over the world from the 19th century to the beginning of the present century, but have failed in their international policy, which is actuating in turn the development of a world restoration. The scene has shifted from the assumption of exclusive rights by a few races at the sacrifice of impoverishment of many races to a rapid advance by the mass of the world's human beings to develop their respective abilities, and civilizations.

The moderns cannot think of the future of 1,000 or 10,000 years, but will be conscious that a new world is making a sudden appearance before them by rapid progress of change from the age, when things were treated under the pretext of the balancing of power. (Toho Tairiku, a monthly magazine)

Gems of Truth

Violent excitement exhausts the mind, and leaves it withered and sterile.—Thoreau

* * *

That man is wise to some purpose who gains his wisdom at the expense and from the experience of another. —Plautus

* * *

Each succeeding day is the scholar of that which went before it.—Publius Syrus

* *

Even the best things are not equal to their fame.—Thoreau

WASHINGTON BATTLES TO MAINTAIN MORALE

U.S. War-Mongers Work to Keep Down Rise of Defeatism

About the time the robins come to the green lawns to peck at worms, American youths start saying: "Spring fever has got me." Lured into this lazy state of mind by signs of spring, they fondly quote one of Lord Tennyson's poems: "In the spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Many of the American soldiers now in Australia seem to be affected by spring fever, which apparently keeps them thinking of romance instead of an offensive against the Japanese Forces.

Since the situation was not to be overlooked, the Washington authorities asked Australian Archbishops in Brisbane not to marry American servicemen unless they had the written consent of their commanding officer. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation quoted one of the Archbishops as saying: "I advocate a complete ban on marriages between American servicemen and Australian girls."

Although the Australian station did not explain why the Archbishop had to make such a statement, it can be easily presumed that American soldiers are having what they call "a hell of a good time" with Australian girls on their days-off; and that a great many thinking Australians resent that the American soldiers, who are supposed to defend the British dominion are not only corrupting public morals in Australia but whittling down their own morale as well as that of the Australian soldiers. No wonder Washington officials took drastic action in this regard, and Australian high-ups readily responded to it.

Lack of Courage

In the meanwhile, a San Francisco radio proudly but belatedly reported that an American naval unit commanded by Vice-Admiral William S. Holley attacked the Japanese-owned Marcus Island in the Pacific in March. It is common knowledge in Tokyo that a weak naval force which attacked Marcus Island was scared away by the Japanese Forces there just like a burglar, who made an abortive attempt to ransack a few things from a well-guarded residence. The American commander lacked the courage and valor to fight his way into his enemy's small island; he was chased away before he accomplished anything he could bring about.

According to the British Broadcasting Corporation, however, Vice-Admiral Holley was decorated with a distinguished service medal at Pearl Harbor. This honor, it was said, was bestowed to him as commander of the American naval and air forces for the attack he directed on Wake and Marcus islands.

To the Japanese way of thinking, especially in naval circles, a commander never deserves a medal for commanding an attack on an enemy island inasmuch as it is one of his duties.

'Heroic Desertion' Awarded

On the other hand, a San Francisco radio announced that General Douglas MacArthur was awarded a medal, "the highest decoration for valor which the United States Army can bestow upon a soldier." General MacArthur was given the medal for his "heroic desertion" from his painfully struggling forces in the Bataan Peninsula and the Corregidor fortress. For what else has he accomplished? Nothing.

These odds and ends in the news of the day reveal how frantically Washington officials are trying to keep up the morale of their commanding officers, who have no valor to make a frontal attack against the Japanese Forces.

Washington war-mongers are having a splitting headache in attempting to keep down the rise of defeatism in their fighting forces.—(F.R.)

In the Periodicals

Italia; a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 4, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Italia-no Tomono Kai (The Society of Friends of Italy), Tokyo. Feature articles: the development of Italy's Marine Law, the Fascista's National Theory, the Offensive Spirit of the Special Attack Flotilla and Bushido, and the Construction of Greater East Asia and the Language Problem.

Rengo Fujin; a monthly publication, No. 142, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Women's Federation; a periodical of general interest to women.

Tourist and Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 4, April, 1942 (in English). Publishers, Toa Ryoko Sha (formerly the Japan Tourist Bureau), Tokyo. With illustrations, the magazine contains news and information for tourists' interest. The leading articles: Thirty Years with The Toa Ryoko Sha by Jinnosuke Takaku, With the Muslims in Japan by A. K. Nakabayashi, Rambling Through Tokyo by Horatio Kanda, and To the Foot of Mt. Bandai by Takeo Takamatsu.

Journal of the Aeronautical Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University, No. 211, March, 1942, containing the results of the study and research of the Institute.

Pearls of Wisdom

He only is happy as well as great who needs neither to obey nor command in order to be something.—Goethe

* * *

That state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required, and necessaries are not wanting.—Plutarch

* * *

One that desires to excel should endeavor it in those things that are in themselves most excellent.—Epictetus.

LABOR STRENGTH CONCENTRATED TO MEET WARTIME POTENTIALITY

Germany Keeps Control to Provide Rational Employment to Answer Need of Armament Industry

By DR. HILDEBRANDT
Reich Ministry of Labor,
Berlin

The longer the war lasts, the more does the question of personnel adjustment between "defense" forces and labor gain in importance. This adjustment is not a matter of arithmetic but a question of the practical needs of economy as well as of the troops, for in the case of the latter in addition to purely military qualifications considerable expert and vocational demands have to be made on them as a result of the high technical development of weapons and equipment. The striking power of the fighting forces and a war economic efficiency of the highest order depend upon this adjustment.

It is only natural in the third year of the war that the mobilization of labor reserves and their employment should be controlled more strictly than ever before and that any influences, exerted by employers, which were liable to interfere with this mobilization, are now subordinate to the labor employment situation in general. This is necessary in order to achieve the aim of rational employment of German labor. Only the complete mobilization of all labor reserves and their utilization to the fullest possible advantage can provide the basis on which an extensive and technically correct adjustment between the personnel needs of the fighting forces and those of war economy can be brought about. Only when this first essential condition has been fulfilled, can this adjustment result in a maximum of war economic productive capacity and a maximum of freedom in the disposal of personnel by the military authorities.

Rational Employment

War economy must utilize to the utmost all possibilities offered by a rational employment of labor before any restrictions of dispositions of the fighting forces with respect to personnel can be contemplated. The main object of this concentration of labor in the third year of the war can be expressed in the following few words: "To produce the same amount, or still more, with less labor." This is primarily a matter of securing and employing labor. It is now out of the question for any one worker to be employed even for a short time on a job which does not utilize his capabilities to the fullest possible advantage. This principle is applicable not only to skilled workmen in war industry to whom special attention has always been paid, owing to the shortage of qualified labor, it also concerns administrative officers, typists, workers in the building trade, clerks as well as members of organizations, agencies and offices in the occupied territories.

The fact that wasted labor means a weakening of our war potential should be vigorously propagated in every working establishment and in every office. The employer who engages more labor than is absolutely necessary and neglects to offer himself and his employes for important war work does not recognize the obligations imposed upon him by the war effort. Viewed from this angle the investigation into the total employment of labor should reveal that in many places "two instead of three" can actually cope with the work on hand. This applies less to purely manufacturing concerns than to offices and working establishments where the work performed is less dependent upon calculations, dates of deliveries, machines and technical equipment and is not largely determined by speed and output.

'Two Instead of Three'

The principle "two instead of three" can be more readily put into practice in a factory when at the same time the number of employes in administrative departments is likewise adapted to the necessities of wartime. This applies for instance to factory publicity departments, to factory offices and to sales departments which are still staffed for doing business with a big clientele and for export trade. Moreover, in these departments engineers are still working who are not fully occupied despite the fact that in wartime their specialized knowledge is in greater demand than in peacetime.

This rule applies to all branches of industry, not absolutely essential to the war effort, as well as to superfluous luxury in fittings and equipment in a large number of branches of industry and trade. This does not necessarily imply a restriction in the supplies available to civilians but it does mean a prohibition in employing labor for the manufacture of luxury articles which in no way contribute to the war effort. This saving of labor concerns all public administrations. Starting with the simplification of business transactions it proceeds to the discontinuance of every task that is not necessary to the war effort.

A special problem, concerning the munitions industry, is how to secure enough skilled labor. The filling of gaps is a vital necessity, as is also the formation of new working capacities, and both demand a steady flow of reserves from existing working establishments. This will only be possible by investigating working conditions in every factory in order to find out how many skilled workers are required for genuinely specialized work and to see to it that skilled workers who are not fully utilized are put at the disposal of other factories where gaps have to be filled.

Share Is Different

In no factory the need of skilled workers remains constantly at the same level for months or years. The share of skilled labor, required in the manufacture of an article, is different during its development and preparation from what it is at the beginning of the manufacturing process. It changes, moreover, in the course of manufacture with the further development of working processes.

A task, facing the entire iron and metal industry, is to adjust its skilled labor to the interests of the armament industry. This problem cannot be solved by Government measures alone and by outside interference in the running of factories, but only by the universal recognition of the idea that the ability, shown by a skilled worker in his trade, is a national heritage which no working establishment may dare to waste and that any wastage is detrimental to the output of armaments. The census, taken of skilled labor in May 1941, provided most valuable material to which, after its publication in a suitable form, the public will have access.

It is a foregone conclusion that in the months to come the tasks which have no bearing on the war effort will be temporarily set aside and much labor will be transferred to vitally important war work. Moreover, Germany's labor resources will be supplemented from outside. Reserves will continue to flow in from other European countries. There is another point to be considered in this connection, namely the uniform organization of employment in various working establishments as far as nationality is concerned. This is necessary in order to reduce to a minimum the difficulties arising from the ignorance of the German language or from the finding of suitable quarters for foreign workers.

Employment of Women

Employment of women in Germany's war economy has increased enormously during the past year. There are many thousands more of them at work today than at the beginning of the war. Further investigations will show whether the employment of female labor can still be increased and to what extent it is possible to remove difficulties which today no longer arise from working conditions but are exclusively connected with personal suitability and personal conditions of life.

Concentration of labor, moreover, means that available workers must be given work in factories where they are most urgently needed and that, since the importance of various occupations to the war economy differs widely, vocational and personal wishes cannot always be considered. However, each worker will be reconciled to these conditions when he knows that this form of employment is but temporary and imperative in the interest of the war effort.

Hundreds of thousands have to change their places of work each month—frequently, of course, within important branches of industry. If, however, in this change of work only a small percentage can be secured of additional workers in highly important jobs, this must be regarded as a satisfactory result. Labor exchanges must inquire in each case into the urgency of an application for labor, however inconvient it may be, as such a test is an indispensable means of bringing about an adjustment of labor in working establishments and of making use of every possibility in this direction in order to avoid difficulties.

Labor for Armament

The strict control of applications guarantees that new labor can only be drafted for armament purposes. The work of labor exchanges will be extremely facilitated once the idea of rational employment of labor has been made known to the public. If in some business concerns a small percentage of workers has been called to the colors, the employer cannot apply for replacements unless he has to the best of his ability tried to master the difficulties caused by loss of labor. Applications that are made in order to be "on the safe side" and which exceed actual requirements are today an utter impossibility in view of the rigorously enforced concentration of labor.

In most undertakings there are numerous possibilities of filling gaps and distributing tasks elsewhere by temporarily setting aside less pressing work and by taking other measures. As far as replacements are positively needed, working establishments will have to be satisfied more than ever before with workers who are not yet fully skilled and they must perforce accept the principle that skilled labor should be replaced as far as possible by unskilled workers who have received some training, men fit for military service by men unfit for it or by women, and German workers by foreigners

The organization of factory workers in wartime must of necessity differ from that of peacetime. What matters is that this necessity should be recognized by everyone so that in factories, engaged in important war work unfavorable conditions can be avoided. The close collaboration of labor exchanges and military authorities offers a guarantee in case of a withdrawal of workers from factories that all questions concerning replacements are examined and settled before workers are withdrawn.

Adjustment Maintained

Moreover, adjustment between military and economic interests, concerning personal and occupational qualities, must be maintained. The concentration of employment of

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,455 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BATAAN DEFENSES CRUMBLE

ENEMY SAID ANNIHILATED; U.S. ADMITS DEFEAT

BRITISH INSINCERITY SEEN FAILURE BASIS FOR CRIPPS' MISSION

Result Long Foreseen, Says Japanese Spokesman—British Allegations Hit

ENVOY LEAVES NEW DELHI

Japanese Naval Victories Also Play Part in Spoiling Compromise Plan

The failure of the Cripps' mission was a result of foregone conclusions, according to the statement of Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Monday. The spokesman further revealed how Sir Stafford Cripps had been slinging mud at Japan in a vain effort to cover his failure.

"It is natural that Sir Stafford and the leaders of India have agreed to disagree on the settlement of the relation of Britain and India," said Mr. Hori, "as announced by Sir Stafford in his radio message on Saturday night.

"The demands made by the Indian leaders for an immediate revision of its constitution and the organization of a new national government independent of British interference are entirely reasonable and should have been accepted if Britain's pledge for a free India were sincere.

"Instead, however, of accepting those rightful demands, Sir Stafford refused the proposals and sought to explain away the failure of his mission by harping on the minority question.

"Cripps' bitter disappointment over his failure can be well imagined, and in his radio message he charged that Japan was seeking a fresh conquest of India. It is most irrelevant to the negotiations between Britain and India to say this, specially since Premier Tojo has repeatedly declared that Japan will do everything in her power to assist India in attaining her long-cherished national aspiration for independence.

"No less irrevelant is Cripps' charge hurled against Japan that only misery and starvation will come to India as in China in case Japan conquers India, which is wholly imaginary.

"The Chinese people in the Japanese occupied territories are cooperating whole-heartedly with Japan in accordance with the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in order to realize an Asia for the Asiatics.

"It is true that the Chinese in the unoccupied territories are not fully cooperating with Japan, but they are not to blame because they are being forced to take such an attitude toward Japan by the Chungking regime, which in its turn is enthralled by Britain and America.

"In short, Cripps' message to India on the morrow of his failure is designed to throw ashes into the eyes of the intelligent people of India in particular, and of the world in general, by whitewashing Britain's insincerity toward India."

Reaches Karachi

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special British envoy to India, arrived at Karachi today en route home from New Delhi, after failing to obtain India's active cooperation in Britain's war efforts, according to reports received here from Karachi.

Defeat Spoiled Talks

The Japanese Naval victories off Ceylon, besides being a success comparable to that at Pearl Harbor, was instrumental in leading the British-Indian negotiations to failure, the Asahi commentator on naval affairs declared today.

The decisive blow dealt on the main British naval forces in the Indian Ocean, he said, came at a time when compromise was likely to be reached between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Indian leaders and turned the tide of the conference, thereby bringing about an epochal change in the world's history.

"How far-reaching the future repercussions of the Japanese victories off Ceylon, political as well as military will be, is incalculable," he said.

The battles at Pearl Harbor and at Ceylon, the commentator said, are distinguished by the three following common traits.

In the first place, attack was carried out on supposedly impregnable

(Continued on Page 2)

Back From the Soviet

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, returned to Tokyo, Sunday afternoon, having been relieved of his post by Ambassador Naotake Sato after one year and a half of service at the Soviet capital. Picture shows the former Ambassador at Tokyo Station.

'Nitchevo,' Is Popular Byword in Soviet As Privations of War Are Bravely Borne

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa former Ambassador to Moscow, who arrived here Sunday afternoon after a stay of a year and a half in the Soviet Union, in an interview with correspondents at his residence, said that the Soviet people are determined to bear shortages of food and whatever other difficulties that may befall them.

The Soviets apparently believe firmly that if they put up with the inconveniences which the war has caused they will certainly win, he said.

Wine, tobacco and tea are hard to get, but the Soviet people, instead of complaining of the shortage, just say "Nitchevo," (it cannot be helped) the former Ambassador said.

The ability of the Soviet people to stand such suffering may be explained by their national character, Government propaganda and their experiences of misrule under the old Tsarist regime, he said.

I was especially impressed by the trust which the people placed in Premier Josef Stalin, as it resembled very much the confidence which the Germans have in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa said.

I was overjoyed when I received the news of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, he said, adding many of the people in the Soviet Union are still ignorant of what is happening in the Pacific, but the upper classes all have learned of the Japanese victories through the radio and newspapers.

U-BOATS CONTINUING RAID OFF U.S. COAST

Toll of Allied Shipping Mounts As 16 More Sunk in Atlantic Warfare

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 12.—The German supreme command today issued the following special bulletin:

"After the sinking of 16 enemy merchant ships, totaling 104,000 tons gross register as was announced on April 8, our submarines in the meantime reported further great successes. They sank directly off the American coast 12 merchant ships with a total of 94,000 gross register tons including four large tankers."

Adding to the last score of German submarines a further 12 vessels sunk in the Atlantic the total number of vessels, sunk since the entry of the United States in the war, now amounts to 214 vessels totaling 1,452,000 gross register tons including no less than 81 tankers with a total of 642,710 gross register tons.

Moreover, eight big overseas tankers were sunk during the past few days including the U.S. tanker "Gulfridge" of 12,510 tons carrying a cargo of 21,000 tons of oil. After having been hit by a torpedo the oil cargo exploded. The vessel was completely torn asunder and within a few moments nothing was left

(Continued on Page 2)

SULTANS IN MALAYA GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

9 Rulers Meet Yamashita in Shonanto to Pledge Loyalty—Natives All Happy

That they had suffered no inconveniences in food and that the people in their respective States were enjoying peace and order, thanks to the benevolent and thoughtful treatment accorded them by the Imperial Japanese Forces, was unanimously declared by the nine Sultans of the Malay Federated States, who held a press conference on April 11 at Hotel Adelphi in Shonan city, according to an Asahi reporter from Shonan Island on Sunday.

These nine Sultans of all the States in Malaya assembled in Shonan Island on Saturday in order to congratulate Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, on the brilliant victory of the Imperial Army in the Malay campaign and to pledge loyalty to the Japanese Empire.

They were guests at a reception sponsored by Lieutenant-General Yamashita and after the luncheon party, the Sultans held a round-table conference at the hotel specially for the press. It was the first meeting where all the Sultans of Malaya assembled in one place since the Japanese military administra-

(Continued on Page 2)

238 Japanese Freed by Occupation Forces On Cebu Island

MOP-UP BEING WAGED

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—Some 238 Japanese nationals who had been interned in the city of Cebu, on the eastern coast of Cebu Island, have been rescued by Japanese Forces following occupation of the city last Friday.

Cebu Enemy Chased

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—Strong Japanese Forces, in close cooperation with Naval Units, at 6 a.m. Friday, carried out successful landings on the eastern and western coasts of Cebu Island.

Japanese Units, which landed on the eastern coast of the island, immediately occupied the city of Cebu, while the other unit, which landed on the western coast at Barili, launched a drive against enemy troops entrenched in the central mountain range.

Following capture of a strategic point in the central mountains of Cebu Island at 2 p.m. Friday, Japanese Forces on the western coast now are in pursuit of the routed enemy.

Escape to Cebu Cut

Domei

MANILA, April 9.—A recent attempt by United States troops to escape in motor torpedo boats from Mariveles and Corregidor has been frustrated by Japanese Naval Units, which discovered the fleeing enemy and chased one of the motor boats back into the safety of the Corregidor fortress, caused another to be stranded on the coast west of Batangas, and captured the rest of the motor boats.

Landing Successes Revealed

The secret of Japanese success in landing operations and river crossings is due to the use of collapsible boats, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Sotojiro Fukuda during a press interview on Sunday, reports Domei.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukuda, who with Lieutenant-Colonel Koshiro Takekawa, invented the collapsible boat, pointed out that Japanese landing operations on the far flung battlefront in the southwestern Pacific have been earning the respect of the entire world.

He said, that the two or more collapsible boats, constructed of Japanese wood and propelled by noiseless engines, can readily transport armored cars and tanks.

It was pointed out that the advantage of collapsible boats lies in their ability to allow troop landings or river crossings in deployed formations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukuda revealed that until a decade ago, Japanese landing operations mainly have been executed by the use of pontoon bridges.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukuda and his colleague recently were awarded military technical medals by the War Office in recognition of their invention of the highly successful collapsible boats.

ARTISTS GOING TO FRONT ARRIVE IN CITY OF SAIGON

Contingent of 30 Noted Artists Commissioned to Paint Battle Scenes

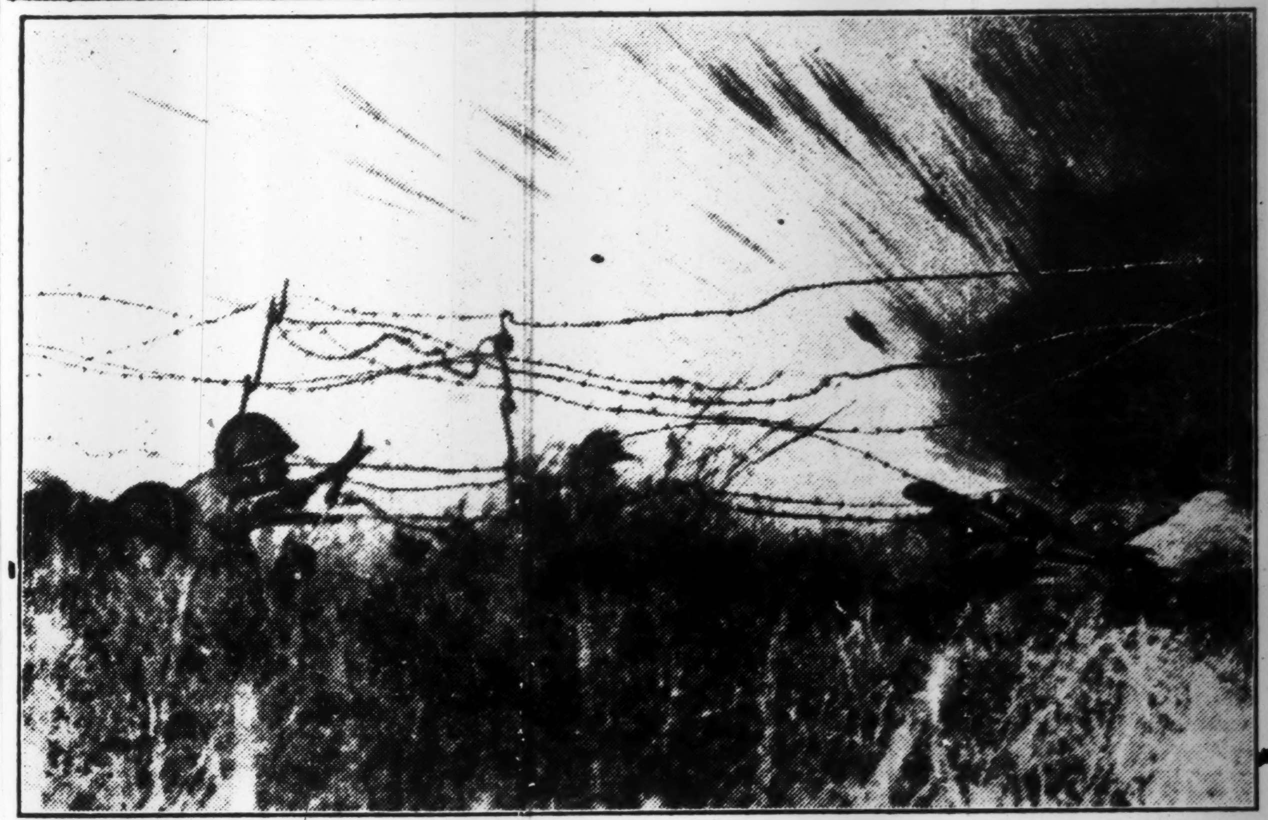
A second contingent of 30 Japanese artists, who have been commissioned to reproduce the Greater East Asia War on canvas at the fronts, arrived in Saigon at 4 p.m. Sunday and immediately registered at the Yamato Hotel, according to an Asahi dispatch from Saigon.

The party included Ryushi Kawabata, Kenjin Yoshioka, Toyojiro Fukuda, Genichiro Iguma and Ki Nakayama.

Meantime a vanguard of the artists, including Tsuguji Fujita, Kenichi Nakamura, Saburo Miyamoto, Manjiro Terauchi, Ryohei Koiso, Konosuke Tamura, Nobuyuki Shimizu, Goro Tsuruda and Hoshun Yamada, arrived in Saigon at 2 p.m. the same day, the Asahi dispatch reports.

The 14 selected artists thus gathered, immediately are scheduled to be dispatched to various front lines by the Japanese military authorities, the report concluded.

Flaunting the Red Badge of Courage



Under the screen of heavy barrage from their comrades' guns, a group of intrepid Japanese warriors dodge past enemy bullets to snip off barbed-wire entanglements, somewhere on the Mariveles front. Seen to the right are flying shrapnel from Japanese bombardment. (Photo obtained through courtesy of the War Ministry)

Irish Widow Leading 30,000 Volunteers In Eire Starts Revolt Against Britain

An Irish volunteer army of 30,000 armed men under the leadership of a certain attractive widow recently started fierce anti-British agitations in Eire, which is adding to the worry of the British War Cabinet, a Yomiuri dispatch from Stockholm reported last Saturday.

The new move, according to the dispatch, is in protest against the landing of the United States troops in northern Ireland, or most directed against the suspected connection of the British Government with the recent dubious death of George Russell, the leader of the Irish volunteers. The funny side of the matter is that the agitation is being financially backed by Irish people working in the United States.

As to the death of Mr. Russell, no detail can be had in Eire beyond the fact that he was found dead in the border region between Portugal and Spain where he had been traveling recently.

He had been much feared by the British Government because he was alleged to have been the first instigator of the many instances of bombing terrorism staged here and there in Ireland against the British authorities for the past few years.

Suspect British Hand

Naturally, the Irish volunteer army under the command of the late Mr. Russell, strongly suspect that the British Government had something to do with their commander's death, and are dead set against the Government, disapproving the landing of the American troops in northern Ireland, which is presumed to be a threat to the independence of the State of Eire and to which the late Mr. Russell had been strongly opposed.

The revolting army composed of 30,000 armed men under the leadership of a beautiful widow whose identity is covered, is greatly embarrassing the British War Cabinet whose position, is regarded precarious due to various reasons found both at home and abroad. The British authorities are intent on the pacification of the rebellion, which, owing to the support of Lady Astor, M.P., does not seem so easy the Yomiuri further reported.

Kei Ito, one of the authorities on things Irish in Japan, when met by a Yomiuri reporter on Sunday, described the present state of the Republic of Eire roughly in the following words:

"There is an old Irish saying that true freedom will not come to Ireland before the season when hemp-palms and wood-sorrels bear flower at the same time. This expresses the Irish way of moderate criticism of the British oppression in their area.

"The rebellious mind of the Irish, however, is now fairly well established with their independence recently acquired and their song of revolution being sung openly in their country.

Britain Still Wields Power

"This state of independence granted to the Irish by the British home Government, however, leaves much to be desired to make it complete. The British Government is still controlling Republic of Eire on many matters.

"The inhabitants of Eire are quite different from the regular Britons in racial, linguistic and religious aspects. The Irish race rather resembles the people living in southern Europe, and Catholicism sweeps the whole land with no Irish professing the Protestant faith. Naturally, Irish history under British dominion has been a series of revolts against the ruling power.

"In 1916 during the last European War, on Easter Day, a number of Irish patriots, imbued with the common cause of destroying the British influence over their land, started an armed revolt and occupied Dublin.

"Then came on the hard battle of these patriots with the British troops pitted against the former to re-occupy the capital city. Finally after six days of desperate fighting, all the rebels fell.

"The Irish rebellions, large or small, had been put up incessantly since then till 1921 when Britain granted the rights of self-government to the Irish. This measure did not do much to pacify the Irish.

Valera as Premier

"In 1937, an independent State was organized over the land under the leadership of Eamon de Valera. Subsequently, constitutional Govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

EXCHANGE SAID DIFFICULT

Trade of Diplomats Between Japan, Egypt Being Arranged

It is likely that Japan and Egypt will exchange diplomats stationed in the two countries through Portuguese territory, in East Africa, although final arrangements remain yet to be settled, the Asahi quoting a Havas report from Cairo, reported from Shanghai yesterday. Observers at Cairo, however, expressed fears that the early realization of the exchange of Japanese and Egyptian diplomats would be difficult at present, the report said.

CULTURAL BODY CONVENING

Sino-Japanese Cultural Work to Be Discussed at Hankow

The China-Japan Cultural Association will hold its initial session at Hankow, for five days from April 20, to discuss Sino-Japanese cultural cooperation, the Asahi reported from Shanghai on Sunday.

The session will be attended by representatives from the Association's branches at Hankow, Shanghai, Hangchow Canton and Suchow, as well as 22 observers from North China, the report said.

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, director-general of the Association, also will attend it was said.

HEROIC DEEDS SEEN IN LIMAY STRUGGLE

Was Last Barrier Defending Mariveles—Lone Japanese Captures 300 Filipinos

Asahi Service

MARIVELES, April 12.—Among a series of heavy battles that took place in the assault on Mariveles, Bataan Peninsula, the penetration of the enemy line at Limay on the eastern coast stands out as one of the most severe battles of the current campaign.

Limay is situated midway between Palanga and Mariveles, and since it is the last stronghold of the enemy for the defense of Mariveles, its fortification was the last word in modern war equipment, the whole area bristling with guns, pill-boxes, machine gun nests, mines and barbed wire entanglements.

Sub-Lieutenant Kohei Momokawa of the Sugiyama Contingent was seriously injured when an enemy bullet pierced deep into his chest, but feeling a strong sense of responsibility as a commander of his corps, he gamely stood up and led his men in a charge into the enemy line.

In the same battle, Sergeant Hideo Tabuchi was encouraging his men by pretending to count the number of shells fired by the enemy when he saw two of his men, Privates Toshinobu Hanamoto and Toshiaki Iwamoto, fall victims to the enemy fire.

Charge Into Enemy

Seeing them die just when their past bitter experiences were about to be crowned with success, he carried them on his back alternately and charging into the enemy line, let each of them stab enemy soldiers before they breathed their last.

Thus, following only 30 minutes of battle, the men in the Momokawa Corps succeeded in piercing the Limay stronghold, proceeding with their lightning advance toward Mariveles. As he described the fierce battle to your reporter, he opened his shirt and showed him the wound where the bullet still lodged.

In the very front line, were three automobiles carrying men, to take care of the wounded, prepare meals and even doing the needle work for the fighting forces. They are called by the soldiers "maternal corps" because they are actually playing the role of mothers on the firing line.

In the mobile kitchen were various equipments able to a certain extent to satisfy the appetites of the front line soldiers. Before a night raid or a charge, the men in the mobile kitchen prepare appropriate meals and if the men ask for bread, it is baked at a moment's notice.

Other automobiles have been equipped with sewing machine, stretcher, etc., to mend the torn uniforms of the soldiers or to give

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Defense Cracks Under Furious Push By Japanese

40,000 MEN DOOMED

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Filipino and American defenders in Bataan apparently have collapsed from furious Japanese assaults, according to a report by the British Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today, quoting a United States Navy Department announcement of a frontline dispatch from Fort Mills, in Corregidor Island.

Virtually Annihilated

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—A major part of the 40,000 officers and men under Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the Filipino and American forces in the Philippines, either have been killed or taken prisoner, it was reliably learned here in neutral sources yesterday.

The attempt of Lieutenant-General Wainwright to relieve his entrapped left wing forces reportedly has failed because the rescuing parties themselves were exhausted and weak from malnutrition.

Surrender En Masse

Domei

CABCABEN, Bataan Peninsula, April 11.—As Japanese columns yesterday drove from Lamao toward Mariveles along the battered highway, numerous Filipino troops, dejected and carrying white flags, came to surrender.

All of them were barefooted, pale and weak from fatigue and continued malnutrition. Many carried on their shoulders bamboo sticks to which were fastened bags containing what little food they had.

Stimson Admits Loss

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, admitted yesterday that American defenses in Bataan have collapsed from lack of troops, military equipment and physical deterioration of defending Filipino and American forces, it was reported here from Washington yesterday.

The dispatch of food and military supplies to the beleaguered forces in Bataan last January was not adequate to relieve the adverse situation, for one of every two Allied vessels sent to the Philippines has been sunk by the Japanese, the Secretary of War admitted.

Despite the employment of every means to evacuate as many American troops as possible from Bataan to Corregidor Island, the total number escaping to the Corregidor fortress alive is not enough to warrant optimism, Colonel Stimson concluded.

Fall Admitted

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The United State War Department has announced that Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino forces, has reported from Fort Mills, in Corregidor, that Japanese Forces, which pierced the east flank of American defense lines in Bataan, have succeeded in encircling the Second Army a Washington report revealed here today.

The announcement said the First Army Corps had been ordered to rescue the encircled American troops but the attempt had failed due to the weakness of the soldiers in the First Army Corps.

Despite the absence of detailed facts, American defense lines in Bataan apparently have been overcome, the War Department announcement added.

Fleet Remnant Pounded

Domei

MANILA, April 10.—Japanese Naval Units are relentlessly pounding the remaining warships of the United States East Asiatic fleet in the Philippines now bottled up in the Mariveles naval base, Corregidor, and around the islands of El Fraile, Caballo and Carabao.

Shonan Shrine Rising

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 12.—Commemorating the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, construction work has been started on a Shonan Shrine and a war memorial dedicated to the Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the battle for Singapore, as well as on a war monument to mark the successful crossing of the Johore Straits.

SWEDEN'S POSITION DISCUSSED BY PAPER

Nation Cannot Continue to Stay Neutral, Stresses Reich Journal

Transocean

BERLIN, April 7.—A very interesting discussion on the responsibilities resting with every State within the European sphere appears in a recent issue of the Koelnische Zeitung, influential newspaper.

The journal stresses that sincere and serious deliberations on this matter will lead to the realization that there exists such a responsibility within every European State—a responsibility which no nation can shirk. Despite this fact, however, there is one country in northern Europe which is still outwardly neutral. This country is Sweden. But because this nation is by no means an autarchy and dependent on imports, it cannot possibly stay outside the European cooperative sphere or stay aloof from the tasks which the growing new Europe demands of it. The paper continues:

"What was termed 'neutrality' before the outbreak of the great world conflict, has meanwhile developed into something corresponding to a system of balancing and jockeying for position between fronts.

"Countries which nowadays are in such a position and for some reason do not wish to side with one party or another, endeavor with all means at their disposal to maintain their state of balance or to derive some benefit from it, in one way or another.

"In northern Europe, Sweden is the only country in such a position, being wedged in between occupied Norway on one side and, on the other, Finland, which has thrown her lot with that of the Axis.

No Access to Oceans

"Sweden has no access to the oceans of the world other than across the Skagerrak Bight which is dominated by German naval forces, or through territories occupied and controlled by Germany. The geopolitical position of Sweden compels that country to maintain a good-neighbor policy with Germany unless it wants to be deprived of the necessities of daily life.

"Due to the fact that Sweden is by no means an autarchy and dependent on imports, it is just for that very reason not in a position to stay outside of the European cooperative sphere or to stay aloof from the tasks which the growing new Europe demand of it.

"However, since many circles in Sweden have Anglophile sympathies, the character of that country obtains a rather mixed coloring, determined by the realism of everyday life and the fading illusions of a passing state-system.

"In this condition, Sweden sees its salvation in placing its armament program on a wartime footing. When the king opened Parliament in January he revealed details on this program in a special proclamation, according to which 30 to 40 per cent of the total expenditure amounting to 2,300,000,000 kroners were set aside for armaments in connection with which the prefect of Stockholm the other day reiterated that Sweden with might of arms, would resist every attempt to make the country the war theater of one or the other of the fighting Powers.

'Wish for Peace, But—

"'We seriously and sincerely wish for peace. But we do not desire it at any price. We place our freedom and independence before peace,' he said.

"These utterances reveal a tone far more aggressive than the message by the king where the good relations with friendly Powers were stressed.

"Particular emphasis was laid on the trade agreement which Sweden concluded with Germany, Italy, Denmark and Finland. However, it seems that since the creation of a so-called British-Swedish council in Stockholm, the aggressive attitude becomes evident to an increasing degree.

"In the face of such developments, it must be pointed out that Bolshevism has entered into an alliance with British Plutocracy within the scope of which the Bolsheviks have been acceded the European continental sphere—provided that the Soviets in such an eventuality would still be in a position to do this.

"Stockholm should be aware of that fact and think over what the 'freedom and independence' proclaimed by the prefect of Stockholm, Thorsten Nothin, would look like if the planned Soviet dominance in Europe should materialize."

KANMON TUNNEL COMPLETE

Five Years of Work Crowned Today With Success

The undersea railway line connecting Shimonoseki, the terminus of the San-yo Line with Moji at the northern tip of Kyushu, was completed at 10 a.m., Monday, reports Domei.

The Kanmon tunnel, which had been in the course of construction for the last five years with the newest and most efficient technical resources of Japan utilized, connects the Japanese mainland with Kyushu.

Work on electrical installations is expected to be completed by the end of May.

Italian Wheat Good

Transocean

ROME, March 29.—That Italy would be blessed with very good wheat crops in 1942 was the unanimous opinion of agricultural experts attending a meeting of the Grain Corporation here.

Premier Meets Suzuko

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his jodhpurs and smartly-tailored coat, went out horseback riding Saturday afternoon with Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, and about 100 cavalrymen for Togetsu-en, located in the suburbs of the city. As Premier Tojo was passing along the banks of the Arakawa River, he overheard a seven-year-old girl, Suzuko Uryu, say "That's our Premier!" The school girl was picking some grass on the banks of the river. "What's that you got in there?" the Premier asked, pointing to her bag and he slipped off his saddle. The little girl was terribly excited. The Premier—actually speaking to her. "Mochigusa," she answered timidly after recovering her composure. "The rice-cake made with this should taste good," the Premier added. Then the Premier rode off. This story may mean little to the world. But to Suzuko, it was history. Her schoolmates are going to be very envious of her. She had met the Premier.

British Insincerity Seen Failure Basis

(Continued From Page 1)

ried out on supposedly impregnable naval bases which took many years' work to complete.

In the second, the Japanese resorted to the so-called three-dimensional tactics, employing surface craft, submarines and air force.

In the third, the distance of about 5,000 miles between the Japanese mainland and the points attacked, and the resulting Japanese conquest of vast oceans.

Single Command Advocated

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—In connection with the heavy losses of the British fleet in the Bay of Bengal, Sir Edward Grigg, who only recently retired from his post as Parliamentary Undersecretary of War, advocates in the Times the establishment of a "coordinated General Staff" under a single chief who should be entirely free from all political ties. Approving Grigg's suggestion, the paper observes that there existed a conspicuous absence of cooperation between the three branches of the British armed forces and that it was indispensable to effectively coordinate them in future. The chief of the newly coordinated staff should, according to the paper, also form the connecting link between strategy and production which was now lacking. He should likewise act as responsible technical adviser to the War Cabinet as well as to the Premier in the latter's capacity of Defense Minister and far more extensive authority should be granted him than that possessed by the existing advisory committee of experts.

The paper goes on to say that the lack of cooperation between strategy and production was intimately bound up by the deplorable absence of any coordinated strategic plan. The reorganization of the cooperation between the three branches of the armed forces was also necessary among the subaltern ranks.

Pretty Widow Heading Revolt Move in Eire

(Continued From Page 1)

ment was established and Mr. de Valera was placed in the position as the Prime Minister. All these proceedings, however, were made quite independent of the will of London.

"The British Government, then started to bring pressure upon the newly established Republic, availing itself of the fact that Ireland so far depended on the British market for the sale of its agricultural products. Later on, some understanding was made between Prime Minister de Valera and the British Government.

"This act of the Prime Minister was regarded among some radical Irish people as the winning over of the Prime Minister by Britain.

"Consequently, a volunteer Irish army was thereupon organized under the late George Russell, then a most progressive Irish statesman.

"The army was joined by some 30,000 young and strong Irishmen. The existence of this army and its terroristic agitations is causing an acute headache to Britain and is all the more worrying London judging from the successive losses suffered by the British."

Filipino Women Cast Off Yankee Ways To Become True Members of East Asia

Down with yankeeism. The women of the Philippines no longer expound women's rights over men or dream of purely materialistic lives glittering with pianos, refrigerators, automobiles, and high class radios, but are returning to the life of a pure Asian, declared the wife of the Mayor of Davao, a graduate of the Home Economics Department of St. Theresa University in Manila.

She gave her impressions of present-day Filipino women as follows in an interview with a Hochi correspondent:

"Until recently, should you ask a man anything, he was sure to say, 'I'll ask my wife first and then answer you!' If the wife shook her head, the matter was dropped entirely. The right of decision lay completely in the wives' hands.

"However, with the coming of the Japanese soldiers, a great change has taken place among the women. They have learned to bow their heads to men.

"The cause lies in the Japanese soldiers. All Japanese bow to the Japanese sentinels who stand sternly erect day and night with heavy guns on their shoulders. The Filipino men first began to bow to them. Then the women, who hitherto had never bowed to a man, began paying their respect. This custom has gradually come into the homes and is changing the women's attitude toward men.

"A great change can be seen in market places also. Hitherto, it would have been a breach of etiquette if a man did not give his place in the line to a woman who had just come. But now the women have learned from the strict discipline of the Japanese soldiers to go into the line where they belong.

"The ideal of a Filipino woman has been to have a piano, sewing machine, refrigerator, and a large radio in her house. It has been customary to hire maids even in the smallest family. Such style of living has come from the influence of the American movies and the American installment plan, which only aims at monopolizing the market and thinks nothing of corrupting the home.

"However, after the retreat of the Americans, we have reflected upon our lives and have come to realize that our only way of life lies in going hand in hand with our co-Asians, the Japanese.

The women who till only yesterday, used to argue idly on lawns and what not are now striving to promote the industry of the Philippines. Although we may be a little late, we, at any rate joined in this new movement of a new age.

We do not have any strong organization like that of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, but with the guidance of the Japanese women associations we hope to form one that will bind all Japanese and Filipino women into one."

MANY SOVIETS HIRED BY NAZI AUTHORITIES

Civilian Workers Find Employment in Industrial and Farm Projects

Transocean

BERLIN, March 27.—Not only Soviet prisoners of war but also civilian workers from occupied territories in Russia are employed to a growing extent as industrial and agricultural workers by the German authorities.

Some details about the mobilization of labor reserves available to the Reich in the occupied territories are revealed by the chief of the war administration in the economic staff for the East, Dr. Rachner, in the Reich Reichsarbeitsblatt.

Dr. Rachner points out that the labor reserves available to the Reich in towns of occupied regions in the East are very large.

Before the opening of hostilities in the East, the Soviet territories now occupied by the German forces had a population of about 75,000,000 people. About 25,000,000 of these lived in towns and the rest in rural districts. About 50 per cent of the people in the towns have since returned to the countryside.

Although the population in the towns has thus considerably decreased, very large labor reserves are still available to the Reich in the towns, as numerous industrial plants there have been destroyed. Workers formerly employed in the destroyed industrial plants, finding it extremely difficult to obtain work, are, therefore, glad to accept work offered them by the German authorities.

In order to mobilize these large labor reserves, Dr. Rachner continues, the German authorities have established 140 labor bureaus in occupied Soviet territories.

These bureaus compile statistics providing the German authorities with detailed information about the number of unemployed workers in various towns. The allotment of skilled Soviet workers to industrial plants in the Reich according to regional requirements has thus been rendered relatively easy.

Referring to the employment of Soviet prisoners in the Reich, Dr. Rachner declares that these men have gradually improved in health.

The German labor bureaus in the occupied territories are also mobilizing the population there for the building and repairing of roads, railway lines and similar tasks.

The Soviet workers, however, are not employed in the fighting zone. He added that the progressive employment of Soviet workers in other parts of occupied regions has made it possible that men of the German labor service corps, Todt organization and engineering units are now available exclusively for work in the actual fighting zone.

Sultans in Malaya Grateful to Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

tion was established in this area.

Following is the record of the conference.

Loyalty to Japan

Sultan of Johore State. "First of all, we declare to the press that we have met Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita today and pledged with our whole hearts loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

Sultan of Perak State. "I have seen today Shonan Island for the first time since its occupation by the Japanese Forces. I was astounded at the fact that peace and order has been completely restored in these two months after the termination of such a gigantic war in this Island."

Sultan of Trengganu State. "My State has been affected little by the war and so the people are peacefully following their respective occupations."

Sultan of Kelantan State. "My State suffered no damage either. The natives of Kelantan State are feeling no inconveniences in their daily lives."

Sultan of Negri Sembilan State. "Considerably severe damage was suffered in my State. In their retreat, the British troops destroyed all the bridges and set fire to the houses of the natives. The people are all indignant at the 'scorched-earth' tactics resorted to by the British soldiers.

"In addition to this, some Chinese plundered the houses making use of the turmoil in the midst of the battle. Peace and order are, however, steadily being restored. The Japanese have recently distributed new rice to the residents in my State. We have been released from anxiety and are happy thanks to the benevolence of the Japanese administrators."

Sultan of Selangor State. (In a message typewritten in English).

Deceived for 60 Years

"The Japanese Army has rescued me and the people of my State from the disasters of war. Britain has blinded and deceived us for the last 60 years. She concluded a treaty with us claiming to protect us. Far from her promise, she has put pressure and forced impartiality upon us. The British have treated us brutally indeed, meanwhile denying our original rights and confiscated our property.

"The people of my State have found their lives worth living for the first time when the Japanese entered the State. I heard Lieutenant-General Yamashita's address a little while ago and renewed my security and confidence toward the Japanese. Both the Japanese and the Malays are Asians. Some even say that Japanese blood runs in the veins of the Malays. If so, it is natural that we should fully cooperate with the Japanese."

Sultan of Pahang State. "In the Pahang State, about half of the damaged roads have already been repaired. We suffer no inconveniences as to food."

Sultan of Kedah State. "All the bridges in my State were destroyed by the British troops. Reconstruction works are gradually and steadily going on. As for food, my State is self-sufficient with its production of rice and potatoes."

Appreciates Japanese Efforts

Sultan of Perlis State. "Perlis State has regained complete peace and order, thanks to the great efforts of the Japanese soldiers.

"The British had rigorously propagandized that the Japanese are warlike people. Coming in actual contact with the Japanese soldiers, I learned, however, the British propaganda was far from fact.

"The Japanese are indeed kind and benevolent. At the start of the current War, the British urged me to evacuate, but I purposely stayed in my State.

"On December 26, a Japanese officer came to my residence to protect me. At that time, I felt no anxiety or horror as I had been confident of the might of the great Japanese Army."

GOVERNMENT WINS LONDON PRESS FIGHT

British Cabinet Labors to Avoid Crisis—Critic Dismissed By Daily Mirror

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The dispute in England between the Government and the press over the former's threats to take measures against the Daily Mirror for certain criticisms against the Government has been settled by a compromise, according to reports from Swedish correspondents in London.

While no details are given of the settlement, all that has become known point to the conclusion that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his ministers have used their influence behind the scene to avoid the crisis started by the threat to freedom of the press and to force the newspapers to acquiesce in the Government's demands.

The first paper to admit the Government's rights was the Daily Mirror, which announced that its leader-writer "Cassandra," whose sharp criticism of Churchill and his plans had started the controversy, has been dismissed.

"Cassandra," which is the nom de guerre of an Irishman by the name of O'Connor, concluded his leading article yesterday morning by stating that he was exchanging the pen for the rifle. "Minister Morrison may have my pen but not my conscience," he declared. "He may secure my silence but not my self-respect."

At the same time other well-known leader-writers, including Frank Owen of the Evening Standard and several members of the editorial staffs of the Daily Express and Daily Mail, were also called to the colors. All these journalists have been criticizing Churchill's Government and must now atone for their "sins" with rifle in arm as privates.

Notwithstanding the compromise, several papers dealt another blow at the British Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, by recalling that the Minister himself at one time not only belonged to the staff of the Daily Mirror but that in the First World War he, as a "conscientious objector," had written numerous articles in which he asked the British soldiers not to shoot at the enemy.

U-Boats Continuing Raid off U.S. Coast

(Continued From Page 1)

on the surface of the sea except some wreckage.

The names of other tankers, sunk by German submarines, were the "Muskogee" of 7,034 tons, the Norwegian tanker "Koll" of 10,000 tons, the Dutch tanker "Okana" of 6,256 tons. The latter two ships were sailing under U.S. charter.

During the week just ending, the German armed forces succeeded in sinking a total of 232,200 gross register tons of enemy shipping space thus breaking all previous records. Some 28 commercial vessels displacing a total of 198,000 gross register tons including four large tankers were sunk in the Atlantic with 25 having been sunk directly off the U.S. east coast. In addition, six Norwegian vessels which tried to escape from the Swedish port of Goeteborg to England were likewise sunk. These vessels, sunk by light German naval forces and the Luftwaffe, displaced an additional total of 33,000 gross register tons. The Luftwaffe sank an enemy tanker of 1,200 tons off Murmansk seriously damaging five other vessels in these operations.

British Cruelties Seen

Domei

BURMA FRONT, April 12.—British forces, which have been suffering repeated defeats on the Burma front, have been inflicting untold cruelties on native inhabitants who are actively cooperating with the Japanese, plundering and destroying every native village in their path of retreat.

Not satisfied with burning villages alone, these British troops also have filled reservoirs with poison and poured steady streams of heavy oil into the upper reaches of rivers and streams which are sources of drinking water for native villages below.

Press Comments

Monday, April 13

ASAHI—Military Administration Policy in Southern Construction
YOMIURI—Rupture of British-Indian Conference
NICHI NICHI—Rupture of British-Indian Conference And Japan's Strength
HOCHI—Urgency of Labor Administration

Military Administration Policy in Southern Construction

ASAHI—In his recent statement, Lieutenant-Colonel Cho Kato clarified the Army's policy in reconstructing the southern regions. While active military operations are being executed, constructive work is also being undertaken side by side.

It is the Army's policy to administrate occupied territories according to the actual condition of each locality, and to utilize as far as possible the existing administrative organs. The attitude of fully respecting religions, customs and habits is a wise and proper policy. Real construction of the southern areas cannot be attained without considering the question of administering to the needs of the inhabitants.

Because our occupation of various territories in the South have only recently taken place, the inhabitants may still fear the policy of the Army. The announcement of the Army's attitude will, therefore, be effective in giving the inhabitants a sense of security concerning their political, economic and cultural life and thus make them cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

These southern territories, however, have long been under the domination of Britain and America, and, therefore, the inhabitants have not only depended on the British and Americans but also come to develop British and American tendencies. It is important to differentiate their original characteristics from their Americanized or Anglicized tendencies.

It is also important to stabilize their livelihood. At the same time they must be led to appreciate the significance of the Greater East Asia War, and to realize the necessity of their efforts in establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the nucleus of Greater East Asia. But due to the progress of the Greater East Asia War, public attention has been drawn to the southern regions and it is quite apt to forget the basic elements of the new East Asia.

Reconstruction of the southern regions for the sake of the southern regions alone cannot be conceived of. It must be undertaken on the basis of Greater East Asia as a whole.

Rupture of British-Indian Conference

YOMIURI—The British-Indian Conference has finally ended in failure. This has delivered a serious blow to the British Empire and to the United States. But this was expected ever since the nature of the British proposals was made public, because it was similar to that of the offer made by the British Government at the outbreak of the European war, which had been rejected by Indians.

Since 1927, the Indian Congress Party has repeatedly stated that it had no intention of cooperating with the British in executing an imperialistic war. When the British Government sent Indian troops to Egypt and the Straits Settlements in 1939, without Indian consent the Indians objected. The Congress Party demanded that the British Government clarify its war aims, and also demanded the right for India to draw up its own constitution. The British Government not only refused to explain the aims of the war, but also announced that the revision of the Indian constitution would be postponed until the end of the war.

In the new proposal, Britain did not mend its former attitude, and tried to make India cooperate fully in the execution of the war, by nominally yielding to the demand of India.

The British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, who was considered the most sympathetic among British statesmen toward India, and tried to win Indian collaboration. But the British Government failed in this attempt. India has been for 150 years the scene of conflict between Indian nationalism and British imperialism. India has already had too many bitter experiences at the hands of the British Government.

The conference has ended in failure, but the British and Americans may be expected to again try to influence India by resorting to various schemes. The Indian people should be warned against the evil and cunning methods of British imperialism.

Rupture of British-Indian Conference and Japan's Strength

NICHI NICHI—The 400,000,000 of India have rejected the honeyed proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir Stafford is trying to blame the Indians for the failure of the conference, but such an attempt will not affect in any way the Indian public which desires complete independence.

In rejecting the British proposal, the Congress Party said that the basic prerequisite for Indian cooperation was freedom as well as control of defense. India has rejected the proposals, and to say that India is a member of the joint front of the United States, the British Empire and the Chungking regime against Japan would be to ignore the actual developments in East Asia.

India has taken such a definite attitude, because Japan has practically destroyed the influence of Britain and the United States in East Asia. We believe the leaders of India have become fully aware of this.

Urgency of Labor Administration

HOCHI—Not long ago we advanced from the gold economy to the economy of materials, and now we have reached the stage of the labor economy. With the rapid development of the Greater East Asia War, it has become impossible to expect the construction of Greater East Asia with the reorganization of labor in Japan alone. We have come to the point where it is necessary to reorganize the entire labor of East Asia.

The inhabitants of Greater East Asia differ widely in religion, language, customs and knowledge. Generally their cultural level is low, and many with higher ability are influenced by British and American ideas.

Thus, Japan must try to raise their cultural level and guide them to become Orientals in thought. At the same time we must help them become more productive.

First, sufficient labor for agricultural production should be obtained. Then labor necessary for industrial purposes must be secured. But in doing so the language, customs and thought of the respective peoples must be fully considered.

Labor administration is not to be handled by the Welfare Ministry alone. It is a problem of the entire nation and people.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED BY PREMIER OF BULGARIA

Filov Organizes New Line-Up Following Resignation of Entire Government

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—Following the resignation of the entire Bulgarian Cabinet today, Premier Bogdan Filov immediately announced the formation of a new Bulgarian Cabinet, which retains Peter Gabrovski, as Minister of Interior, Dragomir Bujiloff, as Minister of Finance and Dimiter Vassiloff, as Minister of Public Works, the German News Agency reported here from Sofia today.

With Mr. Filov also retaining his post as Premier and concurrently acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the new Cabinet appointees are General Nikola, former Commander of the First Army as Minister of War, Christo Petroff, former Technical Director of State Mines at Pernik as Minister of Agriculture, Nikola Sacharieff, former Deputy Director of the Bulgarian Parliament as Minister of Commerce, Konstantin Portoff, former Attorney for the State in the Court of Appeals in Sofia as Minister of Justice, Alexander Radelawoff, former Director-General of State Mines at Pernik as Minister of Transport and Professor Boria Jetsoff, former Secretary-General of the Education Ministry as Minister of Education.

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Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin, Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Heroic Deeds Seen In Limay Struggle

(Continued From Page 1)

first aid treatment to wounded men.

Soldier Captures 300 Filipinos

When you reporter reached the summit of Mount Mariveles, he was told of a remarkable feat of a certain Private Choichi Tada who, single-handed, captured 300 enemy soldiers.

Commissioned with a special task it was disclosed, Private Tada groped his way over a thickly wooded mountain trail to the peak of Mt. Mariveles. While proceeding cautiously, he noticed five Filipino soldiers coming in his direction.

One against five, the private thought to himself, there was hardly a chance unless he quickly worked out some novel plan. Like a flash, it came to his mind that the enemy soldiers must be almost famished due to the lack of food in the enemy line.

Keeping his wits, the private unpacked a large bag and showed it to the Filipinos. They glared at Private Tada at first, but gradually their expression softened as they saw the private offering them what appeared to be food and finally, throwing away their guns, they rushed toward the private to satisfy their hunger.

A second later, additional Filipino soldiers, in groups of three and five, appeared from various directions in the woods, unarmed. Private Tada managed to make them understand that there was plenty of food about 1,500 meters away, and succeeded in making them follow him as far as the Japanese line, taking some 300 men captives without firing a single shot. The bait was a bag-full of horse-feed.

P.I. RESISTANCE TO GO ON, STATES JOAQUIN ELIZALDE

Asserts Bataan Struggle Inspiration to Continue Fighting Until Help Arrives

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—In an effort to mitigate the painful news of the collapse of American and Filipino defenses in Bataan, Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, declared today that the tragedy in Bataan does not signify the end of their resistance to the Japanese, a Washington report revealed here today.

The dogged struggle put up by both Filipino and American troops is an inspiration to continue the defense of the Philippines until sufficient support arrives from the Allies, Mr. Elizalde asserted.

As long as President Manuel L. Quezon and his Commonwealth Government remain, the Philippines undoubtedly will resist Japan with the utmost confidence of ultimate victory, concluded Mr. Elizalde.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI